

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1891.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

10th May, 1892.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1891.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), WEST RIDGEWAY.

The Secretary,

Office of Irish Fisheries,

Dublin Castle.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
OF THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1891.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

Esq., &c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1891, being the twenty-third since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department. It is compiled in the following form:—

SEA FISHERIES.—Vessels, men, and boys employed.
Irish boats attending Scotch herring fishing.
Casualties.
Capture.
Loans for fishing boats and gear.
Steam trawling.
Herrings.
Mackerel.
Curing of fish, other than mackerel.
Survey of fishing grounds, West Coast of Ireland.
Piers and Harbours.
Substance of reports from Coast Guard Divisions.

SALMON FISHERIES.—Observations, and District Reports.

APPENDIX.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We obtained this year more detailed information than heretofore as to the vessels, men, and boys, belonging to Ireland, and engaged in fishing around the coast.

Table 1 shows the *Registered* Vessels and crews that fished *for Sale*.

Table 2 shows the *Unregistered* Vessels and crews that fished *for Sale*.

Table 3 shows the *Registered* Vessels fished by owner or crew, *but not for Sale*.

Table 4 shows the *Unregistered* Vessels fished by owner or crew, *but not for Sale*.

Table 5 shows the *Registered* boats that did not fish during the year.

Table 6 shows the *Registered* boats used more for other purposes than fishing. These particulars are included in Table No. 1 ("Partially engaged").

The following is the comparison between 1891 and 1890 (Table No. 1, only, of 1891, is applicable to this comparison).

Registered Vessels, Men, and Boys fishing for sale.

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1891.	381	3,368	311	3,313	3,325	360	3,066	13,696	313	3,965	31,387	783
1890.	343	3,331	313	3,488	3,313	367	3,381	13,396	402	3,965	31,333	843
Increase.	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	200	-	-	54	-
Decrease.	4	35	8	155	192	-	-	-	35	5	-	61

In order to obtain the *total* of the vessels, men, and boys *fishing for sale*, Table No. 2 must be added, thus—

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Table No. 1—Registered Vessels Fishing for Sale in 1891.	381	3,368	311	3,313	3,325	360	3,066	13,696	313	3,965	31,387	783
Table No. 2—Unregistered do.	-	-	-	340	373	-	180	448	3	304	1,053	3
Total Fishing for Sale.	381	3,368	311	3,653	3,698	360	3,246	14,144	316	4,269	32,440	786

In order to obtain the *total* of the vessels, men, and boys that *fished* (irrespective of "for sale," or "not for sale"), Tables 3 and 4 must be added, thus—

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Total Fishing for Sale as above.	381	3,368	311	3,653	3,698	360	3,246	14,144	316	4,269	32,440	786
Table No. 3—Registered Vessels fished by owners and crew, but not for sale.	-	-	-	30	313	-	187	274	-	300	493	-
Table No. 4—Unregistered do.	3	14	-	40	167	-	323	438	-	366	587	-
Total fished in 1891.	384	3,382	311	3,683	3,818	360	3,556	14,856	316	4,935	33,520	786

If the Registered boats that did not fish during the year be added to the foregoing, thus—

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
Total Vessels, Men, and Boys engaged at fishing in 1891.	423	3,213	311	3,683	3,818	360	3,883	14,778	317	5,448	34,238	786
Table No. 5—Fishing Vessels, Fishermen, and Fishboys not engaged at fishing in 1891.	31	33	3	430	413	3	405	379	13	500	1,604	33
Total.	454	3,246	314	4,113	4,231	363	4,288	15,157	330	5,948	35,842	819

a very close idea of the number of vessels, men, and boys around the coast will be obtained.

TABLE NO. 1.—RECOVERED TREES THAT BURNED FOR FUEL DURING THE YEAR

No.	Name of Vessel	Registering Office	Totally engaged in Fishing									Partially engaged in Fishing									Tonnage			No.	
			First Class			Second Class			Third Class			First Class			Second Class			Third Class							
			Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys	Female	Men	Boys		
1	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
2	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
3	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
4	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
5	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
6	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
7	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
8	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
9	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
10	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
11	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
12	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
13	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
14	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
15	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
16	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
17	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
18	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
19	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
20	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
21	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
22	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
23	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
24	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
25	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
26	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
27	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
28	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
29	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
30	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
31	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
32	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
33	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
34	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
35	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
36	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
37	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
38	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
39	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
40	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
41	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
42	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
43	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
44	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
45	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
46	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
47	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
48	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
49	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
50	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
51	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
52	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
53	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
54	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
55	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
56	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
57	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
58	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
59	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
60	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
61	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
62	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
63	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
64	Albatross	W. B. Watson, Owner, N.Y.	22	222	11	22	22	1	12	12	1	1	1	12	12	1	21	22	1	22	222	11	22	1	1
65																									

TABLE No. 2.—Unregistered Vessels that fished for sale during the year.

No.	District.	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingsdown, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Arklew, . . .	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
3	Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
4	Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	150	2	40	150	2
5	Tongal, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	—	4	15	—
6	Quonstown, . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	10	—	3	13	—
7	Elmale, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Robbers, . . .	—	—	—	7	30	—	—	—	—	7	30	—
9	Cullinstown Berchases,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Yalmitia, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Diagle, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Billybegs, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	6	—
13	Enfield, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	140	600	—	25	900	1	165	700	1
15	CHOW, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Kel, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Edwards, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	54	3	20	54	3
18	Billybegs, Killybegs,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	7	20	—
19	Pillmoria, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Wigo, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Killybegs, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Ordnance, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Balmulien, . . .	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
24	Nevele, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Billybegs, Antrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Garrishbegs, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Doughbeef, . . .	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	6	—
28	Strangford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	4	9	—
29	Harrods, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Geisla, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	McKillop, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .		—	—	—	143	512	—	119	640	5	262	1,152	5

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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TABLE No. 3.—Registered Vessels *Isked* by Owners or Crew for their own use, but not for sale.

No.	Dweller.	Registered.											
		First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Total.		
		Yards.	Mrs.	Boys.	Yards.	Mrs.	Boys.	Yards.	Mrs.	Boys.	Yards.	Mrs.	Boys.
1	Hegworth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arden, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Woodard, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4	Watson, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Young, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Quasnow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Klarke, . . .	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
8	Schubert, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cartwright Brothers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Valencia, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Diegle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Billywig, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Smith, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Gentry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Cotton, . . .	-	-	-	11	-	-	9	-	-	20	-	-
16	Kent, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Schmidt, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Billywade, Kibala, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
19	Fairchild, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Algo, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Kelly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-
22	Gibson, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	118	-	-
23	Rothschild, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Hayden, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Billywade, Ashton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Carrington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
27	Donoghue, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Brangford, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	38	-	-	41	-	-
29	Neenan, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
30	Dundale, . . .	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
31	Mahoney, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .		-	-	-	26 20	137	-	20 187	374	-	238	481	-

(a) Enter calculated in this case at an estimate of a year cost.

(d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

12

REPORT OF THE

TABLE NO. 4.—Unregistered Vessels fished by Owners or Crew for their own use, but not for sale.

No.	Districts	Registered.											
		First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Total.		
		Female.	Male.	Boys.	Female.	Male.	Boys.	Female.	Male.	Boys.	Female.	Male.	Boys.
1	Kington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arboret, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-
4	Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Youghal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
6	Queensdown, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
7	Kilnake, . . .	3	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	14	-	-
8	St. Mary's, . . .	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	-
9	Carlton Place, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
10	Valencia, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-
11	Dingle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ballyvaughan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
13	Sanford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Galloway, . . .	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	14	-	-
15	Glenties, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-
16	Kesh, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
17	Belmont, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
18	Ballyvaughan, Kesh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
19	Pollardra, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
20	Sligo, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-
21	Ballyvaughan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Glenties, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Youghal, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
24	Merlin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
25	Ballyvaughan, Ardara, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
26	Carriaghogue, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
27	Doughaduff, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
28	Stonewall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Newcastle, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	12	-	-
30	Droghda, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	-
31	McGill, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .		14	3	16	20	40	147	25	218	400	283	617	11

(a) Crop calculated in this case at an average of 7 per bush.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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TABLE No. 5.—Registered Boats, &c., that did not fish during the year.

No.	Division.	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Total.		
		Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingsdown, . . .	7	8	1	21	10	9	8	2	8	31	19	8
2	Arklow, . . .	8	—	—	22	—	—	8	—	—	34	—	—
3	Wickford, . . .	8	—	—	18	13	—	—	—	—	36	13	—
4	Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	18	10	—	2	—	—	20	10	—
5	Toughal, . . .	8	—	—	11	4	—	8	—	—	19	4	—
6	Queensdown, . . .	1	—	—	7	24	—	8	8	—	16	12	—
7	Kinsale, . . .	7	—	—	17	8	—	8	—	—	25	8	—
8	Shibberon, . . .	7	20	—	47	27	—	26	28	1	80	48	1
9	Carristown Banchory,	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—
10	Valencia, . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	27	11	—	30	11	—
11	Sligo, . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	4	13	—
12	Ballyvaughan, . . .	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	7	8	—
13	Droghda, . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
14	Galway, . . .	2	8	—	7	17	1	8	24	8	17	44	8
15	Clonsilla, . . .	—	—	—	15	22	—	48	148	—	63	170	—
16	Kort, . . .	—	—	—	8	8	—	102	242	7	210	250	7
17	Belmullet, . . .	—	—	—	2	8	1	18	21	—	18	29	1
18	Ballyvaughan, Kildare,	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	—
19	Pallacolum, . . .	1	4	—	—	—	—	7	21	—	8	25	—
20	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	8	—	—	28	8	—	36	8	—
21	Killybegs, . . .	—	—	—	8	18	—	23	24	—	31	42	—
22	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
23	Rathcolum, . . .	1	—	—	28	22	—	7	8	—	35	30	—
24	Marble, . . .	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
25	Ballyvaughan, Antrim,	1	2	—	18	18	—	1	—	—	20	20	—
26	Carristown, . . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
27	Droghda, . . .	4	8	8	28	17	1	4	—	—	36	25	8
28	Strangford, . . .	—	—	—	28	28	—	1	—	—	29	28	—
29	Newcastle, . . .	18	—	—	17	8	—	1	—	—	36	8	—
30	Dundalk, . . .	—	—	—	28	21	—	1	1	—	29	22	—
31	Malinbeg, . . .	8	4	—	8	12	—	1	—	—	17	16	—
Total, . . .		81	81	8	482	412	8	488	378	18	976	1,048	18

B 2

TABLE No. 6.—Registered Boats, &c., more used for other purposes than fishing.

NOTE.—These particulars are included in Table No. 1.—"Partially engaged in Fishing."

No.	Boatmen	First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingsdown, . . .	—	—	—	2	12	—	2	20	—	14	32	—
2	Artlow, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	2	7	—
4	Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	10	10	1	2	2	1	12	12	2
5	Youghal, . . .	1	7	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	11	—
6	Queensdown, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Kinsale, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	St. John's, . . .	2	24	—	20	70	1	20	70	2	42	170	3
9	Cardigan Harbour, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	1	2	21	1
10	Valentia, . . .	—	—	—	7	20	—	14	20	—	21	40	—
11	Diagh, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—
12	Ballydoogan, . . .	2	2	—	2	11	1	—	—	—	2	13	1
13	Sandwich, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	10	—	2	12	—
14	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	10	20	1	27	20	1	38	40	2
15	CORRO, . . .	—	—	—	20	100	—	20	220	2	40	470	2
16	Kesh, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	2
17	Reynolds, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	2	20	—
18	Ballyvaughan, Killybegs, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	4	—
19	Palmdra, . . .	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
20	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	120	—	24	120	—
21	Killybegs, . . .	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
22	Galway, . . .	—	—	—	20	100	10	2	11	—	22	110	20
23	Rathfriland, . . .	—	—	—	15	25	2	4	7	1	20	32	2
24	Merlin, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
25	Ballyvaughan, Antrim, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	4	4	1
26	Curraghmore, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	3	4	—
27	Donaghadee, . . .	—	—	—	12	20	—	2	2	—	14	22	—
28	Strangford, . . .	—	—	—	20	40	—	2	2	—	22	42	—
29	Newman, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
30	Brandsby, . . .	—	—	—	10	20	—	12	20	—	22	40	—
31	Malinbeg, . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total, . . .		7	27	—	140	400	22	220	727	2	469	1,229	23

IRISH BOATS ATTENDING THE SCOTCH FISHERY.

The following number of boats left Ireland during 1891 to attend the Scotch Herring Fishery:—

From Mackinnon— 4 First Class and 1 Second Class.
From Arklow —10 First Class and 2 Second Class.

CASUALTIES.

The following Table shows the casualties in 1891:—

Number of Fishermen lost or disappeared at sea,	.	.	.	24
" Fisherys " " "	.	.	.	1
Number of Vessels lost at sea,—				
1st Class,	.	.	.	—
2nd Class,	.	.	.	3
3rd Class,	.	.	.	10
Number of Vessels seriously damaged by collision, fire, &c.—				
1st Class,	.	.	.	4
2nd Class,	.	.	.	5
3rd Class,	.	.	.	2

CAPTURE.

The total quantity of Sea Fish captured in 1891, judging from the Statistics furnished to us (which are incomplete as representing the entire Coast) was less than in 1890.

The following is the comparison according to Coasts, showing the Shell Fish separately:—

—	FISH, NOT SHELL FISH				SHELL FISH	
	Quantity.		Value.		Value.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£	£
North Coast, . . .	20,479	11,591	8,141	5,373	1,104	2,097
East Coast, . . .	131,344	141,041	75,819	87,316	4,505	2,605
South Coast, . . .	331,348	402,452	153,394	195,416	2,391	2,549
West Coast, . . .	138,030	193,408	62,551	80,579	2,759	3,190
Total, . . .	631,304	808,892	301,885	509,580	15,069	11,541

See Table Appendix No. 1 for further particulars.

LOANS FOR FISHING BOATS AND GEAR.

Since the date of our last report to your Excellency the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, has passed. Part II. thereof transfers to the Congested Districts Board the entire of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, which we have administered for the past seventeen years (since 1873), and part of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, which we have administered since 1884. Your Excellency, on our recommendation, caused to be submitted to Parliament a proposal that a sum of £20,000 be reserved out of the latter Fund to enable us to grant loans on the East Coast, and other places, where important fishing centres exist, and which would not come under the operations of the Congested Districts Board. Parliament was pleased to approve of this course, and since the date of passing of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., c. 48 (8th August, 1891), we have, in conjunction with the Board of Works, been granting loans out of this £20,000. Particulars thereof will be found in following Table, No. 9.

Since the formation of the Congested Districts Board (8th August, 1891), and pending the organisation of a clerical staff, we have been carrying on loan operations on its behalf. Particulars of such operations are not included in this report, as they will more properly appear in any report that may be issued by the Congested Districts Board. The following tables, therefore, Nos. 1 to 8, and 11 and 12, inclusive, relate to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, only in so far as the same have been administered by us up to the 5th August, 1891.

It may be interesting now to review the transactions in these Funds:—

THE IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

The assets of this Fund, applicable to fishery purposes, when taken over by us on 31st December, 1874, consisted of £34,616, taking the stock at par.

Since then (during seventeen years), we have made loans amounting to £104,997 4s. 1d., for which promissory notes to cover principal and interest to the extent of £110,570 2s. 7d. were issued. Of the latter the actual repayments, and the instalments not yet ripe for repayment, amount to £106,956 11s. 10d., leaving arrears of £3,613 10s. 9d. In connection with an industry like that of fishing, where so much depends on circumstances over which man has no control, it is only natural to expect that arrears will exist. But it is important to note that of the £3,613 10s. 9d. above mentioned, £2,590 9s. 11d. are "recoverable," while the amount "irrecoverable" on the £110,570 2s. 7d. during the 17 years, is £1,023 0s. 10d., or in other words the bad debts do not reach one per cent. Leaving out shillings and pence we find that the bad debts in Clare are £62 out of £5,639. In Cork £66 out of £27,680. In Galway £150 out of £28,988. In Kerry £541 out of £24,966. In Leitrim nil out of £108. In Limerick nil out of £658. In Mayo £184 out of £16,627. In Sligo £28 out of £5,870.

When handed over to the Congested Districts Board, on the 5th August last, this fund amounted to £52,474 12s. (not taking into consideration £1,023 0s. 10d. marked irrecoverable), showing an increase to the capital, after making £104,997 4s. 1d. loans, of £17,538 12s.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

The assets of this Fund (taking stock at par and *all the outstanding notes as recoverable*) when transferred to this department in 1884, amounted to £32,737 17s. They amounted (under the same conditions) to £40,719 12s. 8d. on the 5th August, 1891. Meantime we made loans to the extent of £38,125 8s. 1d.

Before the transfer of this Fund to us it was administered by Trustees. The total advances on loans outstanding at the time of transfer (29th September, 1884,) amounted to £16,750. This, with interest, was represented by £17,452 19s. 9d. in promissory notes. £15,522 17s. 3d. has been repaid, £290 15s. 9d. is in arrear, and £1,319 6s. 9d. is irrecoverable.

But with regard to the £38,125 8s. 1d. (represented, with interest, by £41,454 0s. 4d. in promissory notes) *the loans since made by us, and in which we are more directly interested, the repayments, and instalments not yet due, amount to*

£40,223 8s. 2d., and the arrears to £1,230 15s. 2d. Of the latter it is most important to note that £1,221 8s. 6d. are "recoverable," leaving £9 6s. 8d. only up to the present, *bad debts* on the sum of £41,454 0s. 4d. in respect of the loans made by us.

It will be a satisfaction to your Excellency to have brought thus before you the fact that the bad debts on these large transactions are so small. In so far as they relate to loans made by us, they constitute, in our opinion, a remarkable evidence of the honesty of the Irish fisherfolk.

It has been urged by some, that as the money forming the above funds was derived from charitable sources, we should have been less strict in our administration thereof. It has, on the other hand, been contended that the security accepted by us in many cases was of an unsatisfactory nature. But it should be remembered that we were bound to have a due regard to the protection of funds that were reproductive in character, and at the same time to consider the interests of a poor population finding themselves very often unable to provide such security as would be commercially acceptable.

We do not hesitate to say that the loans granted out of these funds have been the means of keeping alive the fishing industry on the Western seaboard.

As to our administration of them, the above figures, showing their amounts at time of transfer to us, and from us, and the loans made meantime, speak for themselves.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

No. 1.

TABLE showing the amounts available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act in 1881, up to the passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891.—5th August, 1891.

County.	Amount available in 1881.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1881.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1881.	Amounts actually issued.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare, . .	2,092 11 0	17	14	120 0 0	10	12	117 0 0	121 0 0
Cork, . .	2,752 18 4	42	38	2,440 10 0	33	34	2,267 0 0	2,085 0 0
Galway, . .	2,423 0 0	117	145	1,806 0 0	138	136	1,302 0 0	1,758 0 0
Kerry, . .	18,718 18 8	44	50	1,088 10 0	33	44	666 15 0	100 10 0
Lanark, . .	2,115 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . .	2,486 0 0	2	8	1,000 0 0	1	2	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mayo, . .	2,044 18 4	138	168	1,174 10 0	106	117	822 10 0	868 10 0
Sligo, . .	2,005 1 11	10	10	176 8 0	7	7	99 0 0	100 0 0
Total, . .	24,917 19 8	302	448	6,812 10 0	301	302	5,082 0 0	7,449 0 0

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Examiner of the Total Amount advanced on Fishery Loans, the Forewary Mains given in security, and the Total Repayments upon the passing of the Act in 1874 (in respect of Loans recommended up to 16 August, 1872) the date of the passing of the Fisheries Loan and Cropping Bill (hereby Act, 1874), together with the Balance outstanding and the Amount of Forewary Mains in receipt.

Division	Total Number of Cases Reported	Speed (Miles per Hour)				Reported Date (Month/Year)	Outstanding Penalties (Fines and Points on License)	Motorist's Record		Community Engagement Status
		No. of Cases (Speeding, etc.)	Speed (MPH)	Fine (USD)	Points (per 30 days)			No. of Points	Amount	
City Center	150	120	45	1,200	3	2023-01-15	100	10	100	Active
Suburban	200	180	50	1,800	4	2023-02-20	150	15	150	Active
Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2023-03-10	80	8	80	Active
Highway	300	250	60	2,500	5	2023-04-05	200	20	200	Active
Waterfront	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2023-05-12	120	12	120	Active
Mountain	120	110	40	1,100	2.5	2023-06-18	90	9	90	Active
Coastal	220	200	52	2,000	4.5	2023-07-25	160	16	160	Active
Urban	250	230	55	2,300	5	2023-08-30	180	18	180	Active
Suburban	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2023-09-10	120	12	120	Active
Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2023-10-20	80	8	80	Active
Highway	300	250	60	2,500	5	2023-11-15	200	20	200	Active
Waterfront	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2023-12-05	120	12	120	Active
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Coastal	220	200	52	2,000	4.5	2025-11-20	160	16	160	Active
Urban	250	230	55	2,300	5	2025-12-25	180	18	180	Active
Suburban	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2026-01-10	120	12	120	Active
Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2026-02-15	80	8	80	Active
Highway	300	250	60	2,500	5	2026-03-20	200	20	200	Active
Waterfront	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2026-04-25	120	12	120	Active
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Coastal	220	200	52	2,000	4.5	2026-06-10	160	16	160	Active
Urban	250	230	55	2,300	5	2026-07-15	180	18	180	Active
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Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2031-12-25	80	8	80	Active
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Waterfront	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2032-02-15	120	12	120	Active
Mountain	120	110	40	1,100	2.5	2032-03-20	90	9	90	Active
Coastal	220	200	52	2,000	4.5	2032-04-25	160	16	160	Active
Urban	250	230	55	2,300	5	2032-05-30	180	18	180	Active
Suburban	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2032-06-10	120	12	120	Active
Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2032-07-15	80	8	80	Active
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Suburban	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2033-01-20	120	12	120	Active
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Suburban	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2033-08-30	120	12	120	Active
Rural	100	90	35	900	2	2033-09-10	80	8	80	Active
Highway	300	250	60	2,500	5	2033-10-15	200	20	200	Active
Waterfront	180	160	48	1,600	3.5	2033-11-20				

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

No. 3.

Return showing a comparison between the annual and total Receipts (Repayments, Dividends), and the annual and total Loans advanced during 17 years (in respect of Loans recommended up to date of passing of the Land Purchase and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1881—5th August, 1891).

Year.	Amount received for Repayments and Dividends, &c.	Amount of Loans made each year.	Amount required over and above amounts received for Dividends, Repayments &c.	Dividends and Repayments exceeding amount required by following sums.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011 19 8	6,932 0 0	4,920 0 4	—
1876	3,304 15 1	4,551 0 0	1,246 4 11	—
1877	4,562 16 6	3,991 0 0	—	571 16 8
1878	5,562 5 5	4,878 0 0	—	684 5 5
1879	5,303 14 7	6,869 10 0	266 15 5	—
1880	6,117 7 11	5,867 0 0	—	250 7 11
1881	6,583 15 1	6,395 0 0	—	1,188 15 1
1882	6,823 8 6	7,569 0 0	795 11 6	—
1883	6,639 6 7	6,916 4 11	276 18 4	—
1884	7,143 14 4	8,324 13 10	1,080 19 6	—
1885	7,854 11 6	9,307 19 0	1,713 7 7	—
1886	8,009 1 6	6,018 7 6	—	1,492 14 0
1887	7,951 13 2	5,074 15 6	—	2,876 17 8
1888	7,613 14 6	4,199 1 10	—	5,433 12 8
1889	8,571 3 6	6,584 11 6	—	1,986 12 0
1890	6,582 13 6	6,132 0 0	—	850 13 6
1891	6,742 7 8	7,049 0 0	306 12 4	—
	106,988 10 10	104,250 4 1	10,637 9 11	13,335 16 8

Brought down Dividends and Repayments exceeding Amount required for Loans,	£ s. d.
Amounts required over and above Dividends and Repayments to meet Loans in 17 years,	15,835 16 8
Amount in excess of that required to meet Loans in 17 years,	10,637 9 11
	2,698 6 9

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

No. 4.

Statements showing the administration of the Loan Fund by this Department.

On the 31st December, 1874, this Fund was—

Consols,	£42,061
Cash,	974
Total,	£43,035

To ascertain how much of this belonged to the 8 maritime counties, and available for fishery purposes, the amounts standing to credit of the two non-maritime counties, viz., Roscommon and Tipperary, should be deducted, thus:—

Roscommon—Consols, £4,974; Cash, £20,	£5,005
Tipperary—Do., £3,555; „ £61,	3,616
	8,419

Leaving balance for fishing purposes for the 8 counties in 1874, of £34,616

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From 1874 to 31st December, 1891, the transactions in Fishery Loans in the 8 maritime counties were as follow, compiled from Board of Works Returns:—

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				
Year ending 31 Dec.	Dividends, Law Costs, &c.			Expenditure.	Year ending 31 Dec.	No. of Loans each Year.	Advances for Loans.	Total Amount paid of each Year.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011	19	8	—	1875	358	8,932 0 0	—
1876	885	0	8	2,419 8 5	1876	234	4,581 0 0	32 3 10
1877	890	19	3	3,741 19 2	1877	211	3,981 0 0	138 7 1
1878	947	9	6	4,614 15 11	1878	275	4,878 0 0	390 17 0
1879	855	10	9	4,647 17 10	1879	312	5,860 10 0	631 2 8
1880	885	18	8	5,251 9 3	1880	517	5,867 0 0	836 5 11
1881	867	8	10	5,726 6 3	1881	293	5,365 0 0	1,087 13 8
1882	897	6	7	5,966 1 11	1882	307	7,569 0 0	1,256 3 0
1883	837	18	10	5,781 7 9	1883	231	6,916 4 11	1,636 4 11
1884	876	19	10	6,266 14 6	1884	410	8,224 13 10	2,079 1 8
1885	817	9	10	7,037 1 7	1885	731	9,567 19 0	1,860 9 6
1886	760	5	11	7,948 15 7	1886	350	6,516 7 6	2,201 11 7
1887	773	6	7	7,179 6 7	1887	317	6,074 15 6	2,708 16 7
1888	1,192	2	4	6,431 12 2	1888	305	4,190 1 10	2,934 13 6
1889	1,452	0	3	7,130 3 5	1889	554	6,584 11 6	2,860 14 1
1890	853	1	5	6,129 12 1	1890	420	6,139 0 0	2,795 8 7
1891	914	2	1	5,828 5 7	1891	223	7,049 0 0	3,413 10 9
	15,578	13	0	91,409 17 10			164,397 4 1	—

The Promissory Notes given for the above sum of £104,297 4s. 1d., amounted to £110,570 2s. 7d.

Of these Notes there were, on the 31st December, 1891:—

Overdue,	£	s.	d.
Not arrived at maturity,	2,660	0	11
	14,788	14	8

Total Outstanding Notes, representing part Capital, £17,379 4 5

There were also balances to the credit of these 8 counties on 31st December, 1891:—

Cash,	£	s.	d.
Cash,	233,158	17	5
	1,936	10	2
	35,095	7	7

Which would leave a balance to credit of these counties as capital, at end of year 1891, £32,474 12 0

Not taking into consideration arrears marked "irrecoverable" amounting to £1,633 6s. 10d.

Against a capital in 1874, of 34,616 0 0

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

No. 5.

TABLE showing the amount available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act in 1891, up to the passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891.—5th August, 1891.

County.	Balance on 1st January, 1891.	No. of Applica- tions.	No. of Applica- tions.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recom- mended.	No. of Loans so voted Loans recom- mended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1891.	Amounts actually loaned in 1891.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Androm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin.	12,286 10 0	48	52	1,146 0 0	60	46	100 0 0	845 13 0
Dund.	2,800 10 0	7	7	113 0 0	4	4	40 0 0	30 1 0
Galway.	—	—	—	1,806 0 0	1	0	205 0 0	200 1 0
Kerry.	22,271 17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	21,307 7 1	60	60	1,865 0 0	60	60	1,346 0 0	1,294 10 0

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND ACCOUNT.

No. 7.

Statement showing the administration of the Fund by this Department.

The amounts transferred (for administration by the Inspectors by Irish Fisheries and Commissioners of Public Works) by the Act 47 & 48 Vic., c. 31, from the Trustees to aid Coast Fisheries, were, on 29th September, 1884, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Stock,	20,263	17	5			
Cash,	3,529	19	11			
				23,793	17	4
Add Promissory Notes—overdue,	2,246	11	8			
Do., not arrived at maturity,	8,234	2	3			
Add Interest not computed on two Loans in 1884,	14	0	2			
Add Interest received to end of 1888,	3	5	7			
" " chargeable in 1889,	2	16	0			
				10,450	4	8
				34,244	2	0
Less paid compensation and other charges,				505	5	0
Total Capital,				£33,737	17	0

The following shows the state of the Fund on transfer to the Congested Districts Board (under the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891):—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Stock,	2,189	19	3			
Cash at Bank,	2,213	5	6			
Outstanding Promissory Notes, viz.—						
Not arrived at maturity,	12,474	5	3			
Arrears Recoverable,	1,812	4	3			
Do. Irrecoverable,	1,328	13	5			
	15,616	2	11	20,018	7	8
Retained under the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries and the Commissioners of Public Works, £20,000, viz.:						
Stock (Cash value, £16,298 15s. 6d.),	17,000	0	0			
Cash,	3,701	5	0	20,701	5	0
Total (after making loans amounting to £36,125 8s. 1d.),				40,719	12	8
The Capital on 29th September, 1884 (as before), was				33,737	17	0

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

No. 8.

From 29th September, 1884, to 31st December, 1891, the transactions with this Fund, in respect of Loans recommended up to the date of the passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891—viz., 5th August, 1891—were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS SINCE FUND RAISED OVER BY INTEREST.				
Year.	Irish Fish. Com. Ac.	Repayments.	Year.	No. of Loans.	Loans.	Costs.	Arrears.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	330 8 9	1,871 16 9	1884	2	580 0 0	—	2,387 16 2
1885	607 14 0	3,982 15 9	1885	134	8,071 6 0	105 15 2	2,429 8 2
1886	619 1 10	4,466 15 1	1886	299	6,932 8 4	46 4 2	2,563 3 10
1887	563 17 11	5,169 18 7	1887	190	7,099 10 0	35 7 6	2,466 8 3
1888	483 19 0	5,106 2 4	1888	66	6,218 8 9	38 15 5	2,501 13 6
1889	435 18 1	5,875 0 9	1889	61	4,777 10 0	158 18 0	2,518 9 10
1890	429 10 0	5,085 6 1	1890	47	1,281 15 0	24 0 3	2,785 7 5
1891	411 7 8	4,308 18 10	1891	75	3,284 10 0	21 16 6	3,140 17 3*
Loans by late Trustees,	—	522 7 11					
	3,522 1 3	34,589 2 1			36,125 8 1	438 17 10	—

* Of this sum £1,510 8s. 6d. is an amount of Loans advanced by the late Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Preliminary Notes for the above Loans (£236,125 8s. 1d.),	41,454	0	4			
Notes, &c., transferred by the late Trustees (No. 7), amounted to	30,450	4	8			
Total Repayments to same date,	43,371	17	2	51,904	5	0
Of which already paid at time of transfer of Funds,	6,982	15	1			
Repaid since transfer of Funds,	36,289	2	1			
Present outstanding Preliminary Notes, viz.—						
Not arrived at maturity,	12,474	5	3			
* Arrears Recoverable,	1,812	4	3			
† Do., Irrecoverable,	1,328	13	5			
	15,615	2	11	51,904	5	0

* Of this sum £590 15s. 6d. is in amount of Loans advanced by the late Trustees to all Sea and Coast Fisheries.

† „ £1,328 6s. 5d. „ „ „ „

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

No. 9.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000, reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891) from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, since the passing of the said Act—5th August, 1891.

Counties.	No. of applications.	No. of applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1891.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1891.	Amounts actually loaned between 5th August and 31st December, 1891.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, „ „ „	2	5	55 0 0	2	3	35 0 0	4 0 0
Clare, „ „ „	2	0	141 0 0	2	4	42 0 0	54 0 0
Cork, „ „ „	12	29	194 5 0	12	31	299 0 0	249 0 0
Down, „ „ „	2	2	40 0 0	0	3	40 0 0	39 0 0
Derry, „ „ „	1	1	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
Donegal, „ „ „	1	1	900 0 0	—	—	—	—
Galway, „ „ „	12	16	165 0 0	15	32	45 0 0	45 0 0
Kerry, „ „ „	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	47 0 0	42 0 0
Lancashire, „ „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leinster, „ „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, „ „ „	2	2	55 0 0	0	5	55 0 0	18 0 0
Leath, „ „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, „ „ „	2	7	56 0 0	0	7	15 0 0	20 0 0
Monaghan, „ „ „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, „ „ „	4	4	11 0 0	4	4	30 0 0	7 0 0
Waterford, „ „ „	20	21	118 0 0	21	31	218 0 0	218 0 0
Wicklow, „ „ „	2	2	15 0 0	2	2	15 0 0	5 0 0
Wicklow, „ „ „	1	0	630 0 0	1	1	510 0 0	150 0 0
Total, „ „ „	49	67	2,072 5 0	71	69	1,510 0 0	599 0 0

No. 10.

STATEMENT (by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland) showing the various transactions between the 5th August and the 31st December, 1891, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 is set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

Counties.	Balance 5th August, 1891.		Cash received to 31st December, 1891.			Expended to 31st December, 1891.		Balance 31st December, 1891.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Rate of Stock.	Dividends.	Loan Repayments.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans made in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
Antrim, „ „ „						£ s. d.	1		
Clare, „ „ „						9 0 0	0		
Cork, „ „ „						55 0 0	0		
Down, „ „ „						152 0 0	0		
Donegal, „ „ „						50 0 0	0		
Galway, „ „ „						65 0 0	0		
Kerry, „ „ „						61 0 0	4		
Lancashire, „ „ „	17,800 0 0	8,701 5 0	NIL.	120 17 6	NIL.	15 0 0	0	17,800 0 0	8,822 2 6
Leath, „ „ „						10 0 0	1		
Meath, „ „ „						25 0 0	4		
Sligo, „ „ „	(Value in Cash.)					7 0 0	1		
Waterford, „ „ „	218,238 15 0					210 0 0	21		
Wicklow, „ „ „						7 0 0	1		
Wicklow, „ „ „						150 0 0	1		
Total, „ „ „	17,800 0 0	8,701 5 0	—	120 17 6	—	754 0 0	27	17,800 0 0	8,822 2 6

TABLES showing the Vessels on the security of which Loans have been made, and the Vessels taken as Collateral Security for Loans:—

No. 11

VESSELS on the SECURITY of which LOANS have been made.

[illegible]

(a.) Surrendered by owner. Transferred to Mr. Michael M. Gorman, of Elwood, on personal security and mortgage on vessel. (See following Table.)

(8) The parties having fallen into arrears, this vessel was taken up and sold to others at a loss of £112.

(c) Taken up from owners. Sold to Mr. James Richard, of Houth, at a loss of \$1120—balance secured by two sureties and mortgage on vessel. (See following Table.)

(d.) This vessel, on her first trip, was run into by a steamer and was so much injured as to be considered not worth repairing.

(e.) This vessel was wrecked, and abandoned by crew.

No. 19

Vessels on which Mortgages have been taken as Collateral Security for Loans

Country.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owner.	Loan.	Date of Loan.
Cork (I. R. L. F.).	Kato.	25 00	John Hagan and Charles Hagan, Jun.,	5	6th December, 1935.
" (I. R. C. F. T.).	Waterwitch, S. R.	16 15	A. B. C. O'Garra.	250	25th April, 1937, 1938.
" (I. R. L. F.).	St. Bernard.	22 22	Joseph Pons and Timothy Duggan.	300	15th January, 1947.
"	Kevila, R. R.	14 00	Ronan Henry Payne.	40	25th February, 1935.
"	Alma.	18 08	Michael Hayes.	60	2nd April, 1935.
" (S. A. S. F. F.).	St. Anna.	35 01	David Graham and William Whitley.	100	1934, September, 1935.
"	Star of the Sea.	32 20	Thomas Lamb, Timothy Hagan, and William Hill.	80	1935 March, 1936.
" (I. R. L. F.).	Maid of Mose.	14 00	John McCarthy.	100	6th December, 1935.
" (I. R. C. F. F.).	St. Bridget.	25 00	Michael and Thomas Sullivan.	300	25th December, 1935.
" (I. R. L. F.).	Dorita.	31 60	John D. Moriarty.	100	7th January, 1937.
"	Doris.	47 54	Michael Keenan.	100	2nd July, 1937.
"	Mary Maguire.	47 54	Michael and John Cahillane.	100	1935 July, 1937.
Dublin (S. A. C. F. F.).	Orilla.	49 22	George Sweeney.	100	1935 November, 1936.
"	(1) Admiral, and	(1) 25 00	Michael Curran.	100	1936 August, 1937.
"	(2) Huguenot.	(2) 15 00	James Meyer.	100	23rd September, 1939.
"	Scythia.	40 00	Michael Atkinson.	100	2nd May, 1939.
"	Princess of Avenale.	40 00			
"	(1) Johnny.	(1) 30 70	Patrick Murphy.	100	6th August, 1939.
"	(2) Patrick.	(2) 31 70			
"	(3) Oranator.	(3) 20 00			
"	John.	20 00	James Rickard.	200	14th March, 1941.
Kerry (I. R. L. F.).	Francis O'Sullivan.	26 75	Dennis Dwyane.	200	19th June, 1936.
Sligo	J. Jackson, G. R.	30 77	George H. Bailey.	200	25th April, 1936.
Wexford (S. A. C. F. F.).	Swanton.	47 75	James Kilbuck.	200	22nd June, 1936.
"	Tedmore.	47 75	Thomas McNeill.	175	17th September, 1939.
"	Grove Branch.	46 00	George Nichol.	180	4th February, 1939.
Wicklow	Pargaria.	35 20	Matthew Reilly.	200	14th February, 1939.
"	Do.		Do.	60	24th November, 1939.

No. 13

Vessels on which Mortgages have been recommended to be taken as Collateral Security for Loans, out of the £20,000 reserved under the Act 54 & 55 Vic. cap. 48.

Cowary.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owner.	Tonn.	Date of Loss.
Cock,	Marion,	2000	Beals and Timothy Dwyer,	5 800	6th January, 1902.
Dobbs,	Edgar,	4000	Michael Mac,	40	12th February, 1902.
	Alvin Maria,	3700	Christopher Edmund,	15	1st March, 1902.
	Mary Elizabeth,	2200	Do.,	20	1st March, 1902.
	John,	2000	Pauline Goodrich,	20	2nd March, 1902.
	Franklin,	2000	Michael Howard,	20	2nd March, 1902.

STEAM TRAWLING

Since the date of our last Report the following By-laws made by us, affecting the method of fishing known as steam trawling, have been approved by your Excellency and the Privy Council in Ireland:—

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"52 & 53 Vic., c. 74, and any Acts incorporated therewith.

"TRAWLING FROM STEAM VESSELS, KILLALA BAY,
"COUNTIES OF MAYO AND SLIGO.

"BY-LAWS.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1859,' do make and ordain the following By-laws relating to trawling from steam vessels in Killala Bay, counties Mayo and Sligo:

"Firstly—It is hereby prohibited to use during the term of three years from the 1st August, 1891, from any steamer or steamship or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling, in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the southward of an imaginary line drawn from the coastguard station at Kileummin, in the county of Mayo, to the coastguard station at Inniscrone, in the county of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year and the 1st day of May in the year following.

"Secondly—It is hereby prohibited to use from any steamer or steamship or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling, in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of herrings or mackerel shall have set in, and while boats are at such time engaged in drift net fishing for taking of herrings or mackerel.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

"Dublin Castle, this 7th day of March, 1891.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,

"ALAN HOENNET,

"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

} Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-laws be, and the same are hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of August, 1891."

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"52 & 53 Vic., c. 74, and any Acts incorporated therewith.

"TRAWLING FROM STEAM VESSELS IN LACKAN BAY, COUNTY MAYO.—BY-LAW.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1859,' do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to use from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling, in Lackan Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the south-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kileummin Head to Creagh, all in said County.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

"Dublin Castle, this 7th day of March, 1891.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,

"ALAN HOENNET,

"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

} Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of August, 1891."

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"52 & 53 Vic., c. 74, and any Acts incorporated therewith.

"TRAWLING FROM STEAM VESSELS, SHREAPHAVEN BAY, COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—BY-LAWS.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1859,' do make and ordain the following By-laws, relating to trawling from steam vessels in Shreaphaven Bay, County Donegal.

"First—It is hereby prohibited to use during the term of three years from the first day of July, 1891, from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling, in that part of Shreaphaven Bay, lying inside or to the southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breeghay Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Docey, Point, both in the County of Donegal.

"Second—It is hereby prohibited to use from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling in that part of Shreaphaven Bay, inside or to the southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Docey, Point, at any time when large shoals of herrings or mackerel shall have set in, and while boats are at such time engaged in drift net fishing for herrings or mackerel.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,

"This 3rd day of April, 1891.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,

"ALAN HOENNET,

"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

} Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-laws be, and the same are hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 15th day of September, 1891."

" FISHERIES—Ireland.

" 52 & 53 Vic, c. 74, and any Acts incorporated therewith.

" TRAWLING FROM STEAM VESSELS IN GALWAY BAY, COUNTIES OF GALWAY AND CLARE.

" BY-LAW.

" We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act, 1889,' do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, to use from any steamer or steamship, or vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the east of imaginary lines drawn from Hays Head in the County of Clare, to Keenagh Island, at the north-westerly point of Inishmore or North Arran Island, and thence to Goban Head in the County of Galway.

" THOMAS F. BRAY, } Inspectors of
" WM. SPOTSWOOD GATES, } Irish Fisheries.

" Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

" Dublin Castle, this 14th day of December, 1891.

" By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

" Ordered—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

" Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of March, 1892."

(SEE PAGE 124.)

HERRING FISHERIES.

The following is a return of the quantity of herrings captured at the principal places in Ireland in 1891, and the total amount realized by the sale thereof.

Name of Place.	No. of Cwt.	Total realized.
		£
Annalong,	279	155
Ardglass,	11,818	4,823
Arklow,	6,486	1,720
Ballycotton,	1,745	371
Baltimore,	459	104
Bantry,	334	194
Belmullet,	1,937	354
Carlingford,	523	211
Castletownbere,	758	238
Claghar Head,	1,898	316
Courstown,	404	132
Dingle,	771	157
Dunmore, East,	21,931	6,825
Dungarvan,	3,705	1,517
Fenit,	414	255
Galway,	3,788	2,021
Glenage,	697	166
Greencore,	371	145
Howth,	3,084	1,777
Inishrone,	225	104
Laver,	105	80
Kilceddane,	181	91
Kilcummin,	328	133
Kilkeel,	18,628	7,529
Kinsale,	11,283	5,638
Kingstown,	370	230
Knockalla,	165	90
Leatona,	135	37
Liscannon,	759	200
Longshanny,	461	214
Portmagee,	903	439
Portree,	220	44
Queensdown,	497	157
Rosslare,	144	263
Rush,	382	159
Rotland,	3,170	855
Smerwick,	144	40
Tedlin,	260	89
Union Hall,	155	50
Ventry,	683	226
Wicklow,	618	197
Youghal,	722	222
Other Places,	1,218	648
Total,	102,990	39,327

NOTE.—Average price per cwt., 7s 6d. nearly—or about 12s. per tonne.

COMPARISON.

—	No. of Cwt.	Total Amount realised.	Average Price per Stone.
		£	s. d.
Year 1891, . . .	103,930	39,327	19 0
„ 1890, . . .	85,267	37,969	18 2

The gross capture was slightly greater than that of 1890, but there was a marked difference in the localities affording the supply. Serious complaints were received from the East Coast. From Ardglass, a very important centre of the herring fishery, we learned that “the season was not successful. The average earnings of the vessels employed are very small indeed. The commencement of the season looked favourable—the fish seemed to be plentiful and of good quality, which continued up to the end of June—but from that to the end the fish were of a very inferior quality. There are thirty registered boats belonging to this Port—only twelve of these were engaged with the herrings this year, and if the fishing does not improve, say in the next three years, it is my belief that there will not be one of them employed on the herrings.”

From the Wexford Coast we learned that “herrings were not caught in sufficient quantities to allow of any being cured even by the fishermen for their own winter use”—they remarking and deploring the fact that it is the worst herring fishing ever experienced by them.”

On the North, West, and South Coasts, however, the takes were considerably over those of 1890. The following table will show at a glance the comparison by Coasts:—

—	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
North Coast, . . .	3,803	125	1,015	50
East Coast, . . .	44,556	56,725	18,117	37,537
South Coast, . . .	43,743	18,612	15,484	6,434
West Coast, . . .	12,623	10,865	4,713	3,978
	103,930	85,267	39,327	37,969

Particulars of the duration of the spring, and the autumn and winter, herring seasons, and of the boats engaged therein, will be found in the following two tables:—

AIRBORNE FIGHTING—SPRING 1993—continued

[illegible]

THE EFFECTS OF HIGH FIBER

STORMING FIREING—SPRING, 1941—continued

[illegible]

HUNTING BIRDS—AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1993

Name of Plant	Date of last falling blossom	Date of next falling leaves	Number of leaves reported falling between						Approximate of leaves reported as very new for						From these findings possible result	
			English	Horn	Horn	Horn			English	Horn	Horn	Horn				
						last year	last year	last year				last year	last year	last year		
Apple	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Apple
Apricot	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Apricot
Berry	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Berry
Cherry	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cherry
Plum	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Plum
Walnut	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Walnut
Almond	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Almond
Orange	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Orange
Lemon	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Lemon
Peach	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Peach
Quince	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Quince
Fig	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fig
Guava	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Guava
Avocado	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Avocado
Coconut	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Coconut
Castor	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Castor
Linseed	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Linseed
Flax	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Flax
Wool	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wool
Yarn	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yarn
Textile	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Textile
Leather	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Leather
Wood	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wood
Stone	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Stone
Brick	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Brick
Tile	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tile
Plaster	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Plaster
Concrete	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Concrete
Refractory	1885-1886	1885-1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Refractory

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is the living reality, before the world becomes being and darkness comes after the fact.

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FEEDING PATTERN—AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1969—continued

[illegible]

† New Section Editors Welcome the Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce

MACKEREL FISHERIES.

The total capture in 1891 was 308,581 cwts. as compared with 501,943 cwts. in 1890. The amount realized was £149,617. In 1890 it was £218,672. It will thus be seen that there was a great falling off in 1891.

The mackerel fisheries for the spring of 1891 do not show as good a result as those of the previous year. Various causes have been assigned for this, but the departure from the engagement system on the part of the fishermen, and their desire to congregate at points where there was likely to be competition between buyers, such as at Berehaven, Baltimore, and Kinsale, have, no doubt, had much to say to the falling off. More boats were concentrated on certain grounds while others were neglected. One of the Inspectors (Rev. Mr. Green), in his Report to the Royal Dublin Society on the West Coast Fishery grounds (*vide* p. 53,) recommended that steps should be taken to try and open this valuable fishery farther North than it has hitherto been prosecuted, and thought that the Arran Islands off Galway Bay would be a likely ground for a successful fishery.

The autumn mackerel fishery, which has chiefly been prosecuted for curing for the American markets, presented some new features. Owing to reports of an improvement in the mackerel fishing on the American coast, prices ruled low. The fish were in great numbers off the coast and in all the bays. The fishing lasted right on to the close of the year, and a considerable quantity was boxed and despatched to the English markets where good prices were obtained for the fresh fish. The mackerel fishery is worth about as much as all other Irish sea fisheries together (excluding, of course, salmon) and is very important.

The following table will show the comparison between the spring and autumn fishings of each year :—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Spring, . . .	362,526	408,770	135,061	173,687
Autumn, . . .	46,055	95,173	14,556	44,985
	308,581	501,943	149,617	218,672

The numbers of Vessels and Boats of each nationality employed at the Mackerel fishery of 1891 were as follows :—

English and Manx,	239
Scotch,	16
French,	68
Irish,	277

The numbers in 1890 were :—

English and Manx,	269
Scotch,	23
French,	71
Irish,	300

We have already published a report on the Spring Mackerel fishing. It is reproduced below in the same form; but in regard to the autumn season a tabulated form is given, from which the particulars may be more easily gathered at a glance.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

The following are the quantities landed at the principal stations named, and the average price per box of 120 fish :—

PLACE.	Boxes.	Average Price per Box.	Total Value.
Ballycrovane,	1,340	£ s. d. 1 9 8	1,585
Ballydavid,	2,884	0 19 1	2,735
Ballydonagan,	1,072	2 6 4	2,485
Baltimore,	30,527	0 19 5	53,456
Brandon,	3,833	1 10 0	5,749
Cahirciveen,	779	1 12 3	1,354
Castletownbere,	15,584	0 19 4	16,603
Castletownhead,	7,680	0 18 7	7,141
Courthousecove,	8	0 17 6	7
Crookhaven,	14,903	1 1 11	15,583
Dingle,	2,363	1 7 6	3,243
Ferret,	5,563	0 15 6	4,311
Kilcrenane,	614	0 12 9	591
Kilkee,	306	0 10 7	159
Kinsale,	29,715	1 2 7	30,151
Liscannor,	83	0 8 9	36
Portmagee,	198	0 16 1	179
Schull,	291	0 13 0	285
Seaford,	105	0 9 9	51
Union Hall,	504	0 8 9	231
Valencia,	3,643	0 11 11	2,172
Ventry,	2,325	0 11 9	5,494
	134,566	—	153,061

The following are the dates on which the fishing commenced and ended, at each place :—

	Commenced.	Ended.
Ballycrovane,	21st March,	3rd June.
Ballydavid,	January,	May.
Ballydonagan,	19th March,	1st May.
Baltimore,	24th March,	26th June.
Brandon,	25th March,	28th June.
Cahirciveen,	21st March,	12th June.
Castletownbere,	15th March,	15th June.
Castletownhead,	24th March,	15th July.
Courthousecove,	6th April,	13th July.
Crookhaven,	24th March,	2nd July.
Dingle,	19th March,	25th June.
Ferret,	— do.,	— do.
Kilcrenane,	24th March,	2nd June.
Kilkee,	16th April,	31st May.
Kinsale,	21st March,	25th June.
Liscannor,	5th April,	21st May.
Portmagee,	19th March,	25th June.
Schull,	7th April,	27th June.
Seaford,	20th April,	14th May.
Union Hall,	1st April,	15th July.
Valencia,	24th March,	18th June.
Ventry,	25th March,	29th June.

Nearly all the fish captured was exported to England.

The following is the substance of the reports received from the different stations :—

At Ballycrovane.—The fishing commenced about 21st March and ended 3rd June. There were 46 first-class vessels, carrying crews of 6 to 8 each; and 81 local yawls, with 4 to 6 men in each, engaged. The highest number employed on any one day was 127, viz.:—Irish, 43 first-class and 81 yawls; 2 Scotch, and 1 Manx. There were 1,340 boxes captured, as compared with 1,929 last year. The fish was generally landed at Ballycrovane, Ardara, Cahirciveen, and Ardara, and was sent by carts to the buyers at Castletownbere at a cost of 1s. per hundred. The prices obtained by the fishermen were from 10s. to £2 15s. per hundred fish.

At Ballydonagan.—The fishing commenced on the 19th March and ended on the 1st May. Fifty-four yauls were engaged at it, and landed as follows:—At Garnish, 560 hundreds; Ballydonagan, 312 hundreds; Reentrisk, 200 hundreds. The fish was sent by carts to Castletownbere, at a cost of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hundred, to be led for the English market. The prices obtained by the fishermen ranged from £1 5s. to £3 18s. per hundred. The highest number of boats fishing on any one day was forty-four.

At Baltimore.—The fishing commenced on 24th March and ended 26th June. There were 240 first-class fishing vessels employed; the highest number on one day being 131, viz.:—84 Irish, 35 Manx, 7 English, 2 Scotch, and 3 French. There were 36,327 boxes landed, as compared with 42,251 in 1890. The average price obtained by the fishermen, from buyers of whom there were 34, was 19s. per box. The fish was all exported, save 100 boxes sent to Dublin and 100 to Kilkeenny. There were 34 boats employed attending the buyers, with 6 men in each, at wages of £1 5s. a week; and 30 packers, at £1 10s. a week. This would represent about £3,900, paid in wages alone, in 13 weeks. There were 15 steamers carrying the fish to England, and 9 hulks for storing ice, of which 3,230 tons were imported.

At Brandon.—There were 70 currachs, with 3 men in each; 7 second-class boats, with 4 men in each; and 1 first-class vessel, with 7 men and 1 boy, all Irish, engaged at the fishing. The quantity of mackerel captured between the 25th March, when it commenced, and the 28th June, when it ceased, was about 3,833 boxes, as compared with 4,160 boxes last year. The fish was sent by steamers to Fenit, or by road in carts to Castlegregory, thence to Tralee. Fifteen carts were employed carrying the fish, at the rate per journey of 10s. to the railway station, Castlegregory, and £1 to Tralee. Most of the fish was iced at Fenit, and sent on to the English markets; but about 800 boxes were sold inland. The average price obtained by the fishermen, from the buyers of whom there were 12, was £1 10s. a hundred. There were also 4 packers employed at £1 a week each.

At Caherciveen.—The fishing commenced on the 31st March, and ended on the 12th June. There were no first class vessels fishing. It was carried on by 33 small boats with 4 men in each, who landed their fish at Caherciveen, Reenard Point, Coonana and Coomeroma. There were 779 boxes of mackerel landed at these places and brought on carts at a cost of 8s. per hundred, to the railway station for exportation to the English markets. The average price obtained was £1 12s. 3d. per hundred.

At Castletownbere.—The fishing commenced on the 15th March, and ended 15th June.

There were 152 first-class fishing vessels employed, and 27 local small boats with 6 men in each. The highest number fishing on any one day was 171, viz.:—103 Irish, 30 Manx, 1 Scotch, 6 English, and 32 French. There were 16,534 boxes of fish taken, as compared with 49,693, during the spring season of 1890, showing a decrease of 33,160 boxes. If the fish landed at Garnish and neighbourhood—see Ballyrovan and Ballydonagan—2,057 boxes, be added, (these fish having been brought to Castletownbere,) the total quantity would be 18,590 boxes. Average price obtained by the fishermen, 19s. 4d. per hundred. There were 30 buyers at Castletown during the season. Twenty-two boats, with 7 men in each boat at £1 a week each were employed attending the buyers; and 16 packers at £1 4s. a week each. This would represent over £3,250 paid in wages alone for 18 weeks. There were 5 steamers employed carrying the fish to England, and 5 hulks for storing ice, of which 1,100 tons were imported in 2 vessels.

At Castletownshend.—The fishing commenced on the 24th March, and ended 15th July. The highest number of vessels—all first-class—engaged on any one day was 80, viz.:—48 Manx, 23 Irish, and 10 English. The total number of vessels that fished off the Guard was 179. There were 13 boats, with 3 to 4 men in each, engaged to attend the buyers, and in packing fish, at from 10s. to 12s. per week. This would represent about £400 paid in wages alone for 16 weeks. There were also about 20 horses and carts employed carrying the fish to Skibbereen, at 5s. per load, whence they were despatched by rail. There were 4,730 boxes landed at Castletownshend, 518 at Reen, and 2,432 brought into Castletownshend and taken to Baltimore—Total, 7,680 boxes. The price obtained by the fishermen was 18s. 7d. per box during the season. There were 13 buyers at Castletownshend. Four steamers gathering fish from different ports for one buyer called here.

At Courtmacsherry.—There were 5 first-class Irish vessels engaged. The fishing commenced on 6th April and ended 13th July. There were about 8 boxes landed at Courtmacsherry, the capture by the vessels above referred to having been brought to other ports. The price obtained by the fishermen from the buyers was 17s. 6d. per hundred.

At Crookhaven.—The fishing commenced on 24th March and ended about 2nd July. It was carried on chiefly by a Manx fishing company who had fifty-four vessels, with crews of six men and a boy each. There was only one first class Irish vessel at this station. The Manx company was formed with the object of doing away with the necessity for buyers; they imported their own ice, brought their own steamers, and sent the fish direct from themselves, on a co-operative principle, to the English markets; they had two steamers conveying the fish and imported 1,160 tons of ice. They also purchased any fish offered to them. There were 14,205 boxes landed at Crookhaven. There were six packers employed at £1 10s. each per week. During the past year a hulk, engine, and boiler, and about 6,000 boxes have been bought. The hulk, engine, and boiler will, it is hoped, last several years, but new boxes will have to be purchased every year in order to keep up stock, as a large number are lost yearly. Up to the present £2,200 have been paid for boxes, hulk, engine, &c. There was a less average quantity of fish caught per boat this year than last. About 14,000 boxes of fish were taken this year with 54 boats, against 27,000 last year with 47 boats. The expenses this year are heavier owing to the season being sixteen weeks against twelve last year; this, however, was about balanced, as fish realised better prices this season.

At Dingle.—The fishing commenced on 19th March and continued off the Guard until 25th June. No fish was landed in Dingle after 19th May. There were no first-class vessels fishing out of Dingle. There were 8 local currachs with 4 men in each from Ballymore, which brought their fish to Ventry. There were 2,363 boxes of mackerel landed from Brandon Creek, Ballymore, Smerwick, and Dunquin, and brought on carts to Dingle, and sent by rail to Tralee for the English markets. About 170 boxes were sent to the inland towns in Ireland. The prices obtained by the fishermen varied from 10s. to £2 15s. per hundred. There were 8 buyers in Dingle.

At Fenit.—The fishing commenced in March and ceased early in June. Forty-one first-class vessels were engaged, 21 Manx, 15 Irish, and 5 Scotch. There were 5,563 boxes landed and sent by rail for exportation to England. The fishermen received from 10s. to 19s. per hundred for the fish. Two small steamboats, with 4 men in each, were engaged to attend the buyers. Two steamers carried the mackerel to England. At Fenit Pier there were 2 hulks for storing ice, of which 600 tons were imported by one steamer. Five buyers were stationed at Fenit.

At Kileredane, Carrigaholt, River Shannon.—The fishing commenced 24th March and ended 2nd June; there were about 614 boxes of mackerel landed. They were carried by steamers to Fenit. There were twenty-four canoes or currachs engaged at the fishing, and during the last week of the season there were six Manx and two Irish first class vessels, which had been at Berehaven. For a short time there were six packers employed at 2s. 6d. a day each, but the steamer's crews afterwards did that work.

At Kilkee.—The fishing commenced on 16th April and ceased at the end of May. It was carried on by the local currachs, of which there were 17, with 3 men in each, belonging to Goleen, Kilkee, Coosheen, and Killard. There were landed about 300 boxes; price from 8s. to 11s. per hundred. The fish was sold locally.

At Kinsale.—The fishing commenced on 21st March and ended 25th June. There were 79 Manx, 45 Irish, 36 English, and 1 Scotch vessels, all first-class, employed. There were 26,715 boxes landed, as compared with 35,026 last year. Prices obtained by the fishermen from the buyers averaged £1 2s. 7d. per hundred. The fish was nearly all exported to England. There were 2,736 boxes sent inland for sale; 17 steamers employed carrying the fish, 6 hulks for storing ice, of which 6 cargoes containing 3,608 tons were imported. Twenty-six buyers were at Kinsale. There were 26 boats engaged to attend the buyers, with 7 men in each, at 24s. a week, and 30 packers at 26s. a week. The amount paid for wages alone was about £3,350 in 13 weeks.

At Liscannor.—The fishing commenced on the 3rd April and ended 21st May. Thirty-one local currachs, with three men in each, were engaged, and landed 83 boxes, which were sold at Ennis, Ennistymon, and Lahinch.

At Portmagee.—The fishing commenced 19th March, and ended 25th June. Forty local second-class vessels and 10 small boats were employed, the highest number on any one day being 30. Over 198 boxes of fish were landed at Portmagee. They were sent by carts to Killorglin at a cost of 3s. per cwt.—thence to England. Prices obtained by the fishermen ranged from 10s. to £2 7s. 6d. per hundred. Three buyers were stationed at Portmagee.

At Schull.—The fishing commenced on 7th April, and ended 27th June. Fifty-eight first-class vessels fished off the Guard during the season, the highest number on any one day being 11, viz.:—10 Irish and 1 Manx; 291 boxes of fish, as compared with 1,810 last year, were landed, and sent by rail or steamer. The prices varied from 9s. to £2 per hundred. There were 2 boats, with 3 men in each, engaged to attend the buyers at 15s. per week each, and 2 carts employed at 1s. per ton, carrying the fish from the pier to the railway station. Two buyers were stationed at Schull.

At Senfield.—A small fishing was carried on from 20th April to 14th May by six local carriages with three men in each. Nearly 105 boxes were landed, which were sold, at 1s. per dozen, to hawkers, and sold in the locality. More fish could have been taken, but that the fishermen were employed saving kelp.

At Smerwick, Brandon Creek, and Ballydavid.—The spring fishing commenced in January, and ended in May. Eight first-class vessels fished for one month. Others came in to land their fish. The fishing was also carried on by the local carriages, of which there were 124, with crews of three men in each. The local boats fished every day, weather permitting. There were 2,884 boxes of fish landed at Ballydavid, and sent by carts to rail. The fish taken at Brandon Creek and Smerwick are included in Dingle Report. There were 12 men employed as packers, &c., at weekly wages of 25s. each. Fifty-six tons of ice were imported and stored in one hulk. The average price obtained by the fishermen was 19s. 1d. per hundred.

At Union Hall.—The fishing commenced on the 1st April and ceased on the 15th July. There were 84 first-class vessels, 47 of them being Irish, which put into this port during the season—some of them only once—4 second-class boats with 25 men, were also engaged. The highest number fishing on any one day was 34 viz., 19 Irish and 5 Manx. No regular buyers here prior to the 16th June, and consequently very few fish were brought in. Those landed were bought by small local buyers and disposed of as "fresh" in the markets of Skibbereen, Dunmaw, Ballydoole and Rosscarberry. There were 504 boxes of fish caught. Curing for the American market commenced on 16th June, and 127 barrels of salted fish were sent by steamer direct to Liverpool, and 45 by car, rail, and steamer, via Skibbereen and Cork. About 70 boxes were sold locally. Some of the fish were carted to Skibbereen at 5s. per load of 8 boxes; 8 cars and horses were employed. There were 3 boats and 8 men at 15s. a week each engaged to attend the buyers. Eighteen packers, viz.:—6 men at 2s. 6d., 6 women at 2s., and 6 boys at 1s. 6d. each per day, were employed for 18 days.

The average price obtained by the fishermen was 8s. 9d. per hundred. There were three buyers. Twelve barrels of fish awaited export at the end of season.

At Valentia.—The fishing commenced on the 24th March, and ended on the 18th June. The highest number of vessels fishing on any one day was 23, viz., 11 Irish, 9 Manx, and 3 Scotch. Nine French vessels called in through stress of weather. There were also fifty-five four-oared boats with 4 men in each engaged. About 3,643 boxes of fish were landed and sent to England. The prices obtained by the fishermen were—first part of April £1 per hundred; second part 16s.; May, 12s.; June, 10s.

The local boats obtained better prices—their average being 26s. per hundred.

Three steamers were employed to carry the fish to England. One vessel imported 500 tons of ice. One English firm bought up the fish. The season was bad for the fishermen.

Seven coopers were employed at wages of from 25s. to 30s. a week each, thus earning about £115 in 12 weeks.

At Ventry.—The fishing commenced on 20th March, and ended 25th June. At Dunquin the canoes commenced fishing on the 20th March, and ceased on the 28th May. There were 40 first-class vessels engaged—38 Manx, and 2 Irish. The quantity of fish landed at Ventry was 9,825 boxes. The average price obtained by the fishermen was 15s. per hundred. There were 8 steamers employed carrying the fish to England. About 1,000 tons of ice were imported. There were 4 buyers at Ventry. There were 15 men employed by the buyers loading, and to assist the packers at 3s. a day, and 18 packers at 30s. a week. The fishing was bad this season. The local canoes, of which there were 19, did well in the early part of the season—in one or two cases getting as high as 55s. per hundred for their fish, and seldom less than 20s. The local men used their own carts to bring the fish to the buyers. This cost about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hundred.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Particulars of the Finance earned on or near the following dates:—

[illegible]

We have prepared a small pamphlet of instructions for the curing of Mackerel, and intend issuing it at the commencement of the curing season. As copies of our present report may find themselves in the hands of persons interested, during the coming curing season, we think it may not be out of place to insert here the following copy of the instructions:—

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CURING OF MACKEREL.

"The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries have had the following Instructions for the curing of Mackerel printed for the information and benefit of fishermen and fish curers; and they impress on all those engaged in Mackerel curing the necessity of exercising great care, even in the smallest detail, if they are anxious to maintain and develop this Irish Industry. The Inspectors are aware that the extra care bestowed on the cure of Mackerel, in a few instances, has resulted in a great improvement in the prices realized for same in the American Market.

"Dublin Castle,
"June, 1892.

"**Handling.**—When the mackerel are caught great care must be taken that they get very little knocking about, as rough handling makes them soft. For this reason the Norwegians prefer catching the mackerel for curing by line. If drift-nets are used the fish should, when possible, be taken carefully out of the nets as they are being hauled, and kept separate, instead of being thrown, nets and fish together, into the net-room of the vessel. The necessity for careful handling is exemplified by the fact, that the best cured fish are those taken by the small boats inshore, which are landed immediately and brought to the curing shed. If possible, the fish from large boats should be transferred in boxes to the curing shed. Once in the curing shed, the fish should be split, cleaned, and salted without delay.

"**Curing.**—If fish are to be carried any distance to the place of curing, fish-boxes should be used, as fish put in bulk in a cart are liable to get broken, especially in warm weather. The fish should not be left exposed to sun or wind. If no permanent cover exists, some temporary covering should be provided—bags or sails will answer this purpose—otherwise the skin gets hard, and, in cutting, gets lacerated and torn. The great point is to get the fish to the curing shed at once, without rough usage, protected from the sun and wind, and treated at once by the curers.

"**Knives.**—Great care should be taken not to use blunt knives; and every cutter should be cautioned about this, as, if the knives are blunt, they will hack and tear the flesh instead of cutting it clean. The knives used should not be sharpened on any stone near at hand, as this may leave a rough, saw-like edge. They should be sharpened on a smooth hone, so that a perfectly clean cut can be made in the fish. The fish should not be left rough, or jagged by a badly-edged knife.

"**Cutting.**—All fish should be cut down the back from the head to tail, with head from the operator and backbone to the right; it must be one clean cut from head to tail, and no stopping half-way. As the lower part of belly gets separated, care should be taken to put the knife as near as possible to the skin, and not to flatter or 'fame' the fish until it is cut. The cutter then separates the intestines at bottom of belly and passes the fish to the gutter, who takes out every bit of gut and gills, and runs his finger along the bone in order to loosen the thick blood before transferring to the washing vessel. As some blood is left behind the backbone, the knife should be inserted in the end of the bone, so as to make a small puncture, through which the thick blood at the back thereof can be gently pressed out by running the finger along the back-bone. If the belly of the mackerel gets broken before cutting, it should be split up the belly, and kept separate from the back-split fish.

"**Washing.**—Clean salt, or clean fresh, water should be used for washing. Barrels are not suitable to wash in; a vat or broad tub, or a vessel made for the purpose, like a large packing case, would be much better. The fish get three washings:—

"1st. A short time, sufficient to take away the blood. The fish should be taken as quickly as possible (when free of blood) from this water.

"2nd. The fish can remain in this water for a short time, but somewhat longer than the time referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

"3rd. They are then placed in clean water, where they can remain for about an hour.

"**Reaming.**—Before a mackerel is salted it is reamed, that is, a shallow cut is made with the knife from the bottom of the belly to the head; great care must be taken not to cut through the skin, as the fish would be much better unreamed than done in a slovenly manner; the reaming must not be above the bone, nor yet too much in the middle of the fish, and should be made *thru*, B.B. below the bone. The fish must not be reamed till after it has been washed, and is just ready for salting. If it is found impossible to ream any fish before salting, then the reaming should be dispensed with, as it is not right to ream after salting.

"**Weather.**—Whether the weather be warm or not it is of the greatest importance that the fish be put into salt at once.

"**Salting.**—The mackerel must be placed back downwards. In the first salting, on the table, the face, or fleshy side, should get just sufficient salt to cover every particle of it well before it is put into the barrel. It should then be placed in the barrel with the salt hanging to it. The first two or three layers of fish are laid skin down and flesh side up, the balance skin upwards. The fish should be placed in the barrel, tails in the centre and heads pointing to the staves, and should be packed tight in the middle; a sufficiently light layer of salt between, preventing them from touching each other. The barrel must then be headed up and laid down on the barge; more pickle is added through the bung hole until the barrel is perfectly full, in which state it must be kept for five or six days, or more.

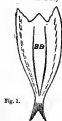


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1, Split mackerel.
Fig. 2, Cross section.
B.B. shows position of reaming.

"*Pickling and making Pickle.*—The pickle may be made either with very clean fresh, or very clean salt, water, and salt. The pickle should be of such strength that a mackerel will float on top of it. The mackerel should not on any account be left without pickle once it has been salted and put in the barrel. Care should be taken to keep the latter always full of pickle, and to see that it does not leak. After remaining five days, or more, in this barrel (on hidge all the time), the latter is to be put on end, the head taken out, and the fish repacked into the shipping barrels.

"*Weighting.*—The quantity put into each shipping barrel must be 220 lbs., not less, and this weight can be easily guessed by weighing 220 lbs., and then counting how many fish it takes to make up that weight. (See as to size of fish in following paragraph.)

"*Packing.*—When the fish are taken from the first pickling barrel, they must, as before stated, be repacked into the shipping barrel. The mode of repacking is the same as that adopted in the first barrel, viz.: first two or three layers skin down, balance skin up—with this exception, however, that in the shipping barrel two or three layers at top are also placed skin down, or flesh up. This is to enable purchasers to see the quality of the fish. A light layer of salt between each layer of fish to prevent touching. About an inch of salt should be put on the bottom of the barrel. Pack as flat as possible.

"All sizes of fish must not be put indiscriminately into the one shipping barrel. They should be sorted into sizes Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The best way of packing is to have the heads of the fish pointing to the staves, and the tails in the centre of the barrel. Fish to be packed tight in the middle. The advantages of this are that when the barrel is on hidge, the head of the mackerel only will touch the barrel—no matter what rolling it might get until it reaches its destination there will be no fear of the fish 'shifting'—and when the barrel is opened for use, the fish will look better and newer. The cask is then pickled with extra strong pickle, and is ready for heading.

"*Coopering.*—The barrels should not in any case be weak or badly hooped. It is important that these shipping barrels should be properly headed. The head consists of three staves, and these should be placed vertical, or standing upright, when the bung hole in the middle is pointing upwards. The following diagram may explain:—



a, is the bung hole in the side of the barrel; *b*, *c*, *d*, are the three staves forming the head. If *b*, *c*, and *d*, be placed upright when *a* points upwards, they will enable the barrel to stand the weight of other barrels placed on it. The mode often adopted in Ireland, and which should be carefully avoided, is, instead of placing the staves *b*, *c*, and *d* upright, to place them crosswise, thus—



If the head be so placed the barrel is unable to stand the strain of a weight placed on it, and the sides will bulge out, thus allowing the pickle to escape. Much of the Irish mackerel in the American market was injured from the leakage of pickle on the voyage. The stewards at Liverpool, and other places, have always instructions to load barrels 'bung hole up.'

"It may be well to point out distinctly some of the faults observed by a seer from Norway, whose services were obtained by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries to give instruction in mackerel curing during the season of 1881.

"1. Throwing fish carelessly in a heap on floor of curing shed or house, thus causing them to be bruised—when they never can make a good cured article.

"2. The washing and removal of blood imperfectly done.

"3. Bad packing in barrels, the fish being allowed to touch, the parts touching becoming discoloured and decomposed.

"4. The pickling barrels being allowed to stand on end (when the fish were pressing on each other), instead of being headed up and placed on hidge (when the fish would be floating in the pickle).

"5. The pickle not being perfectly clean—in many cases the scum not being removed.

"6. The knives used not being sharpened on a proper stone, and left with a saw-like edge, the flesh of the mackerel being thus lacerated.

"7. Putting all sizes of fish in the one shipping barrel or cask.

"8. Putting too much salt on the fish in shipping barrel (amounting to waste). If fish are properly salted and pickled at first, only a small quantity required afterwards.

"9. Weak and imperfectly hooped barrels.

"10. The staves of the head of the shipping barrel not being placed vertical, or upright, when the bung hole points upwards."

FISH CURING (OTHER THAN MACKERELS).

Chiefly carried on by the fishermen themselves.

In 1891 (having obtained permission from the Newfoundland Fisheries Commission) we reprinted extracts from a very useful pamphlet by Mr. Adolph Neilson on the subject of the cure of cod fish and herrings, which we distributed direct from our office, and through the station officers of Coast Guard.

This pamphlet is for sale (price 3d.), at Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

At Rush there were salted and dried (June to September) about 4 tons of cod, 5 tons of ling, and 8 tons of skate. Cod and ling sold in Dublin, Drogheda, and Cavan, and skate locally. The prices for the fish are—cod, fresh, £5 a ton—cured, £18 a ton; ling, fresh, £6 a ton—cured, £20 a ton; skate, fresh, £3 10s. a ton—cured, £3 a ton.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

In the neighbourhood of Curracloe, herrings and cod were salted by the fishermen at their own homes.

At Carnesore, 1½ tons of pollock, and 1 ton of cod, were salted by the fishermen. Pollock fetched from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per score at the boats (each fish averaging from 4 to 16 lb.). They were sold in Wexford and surrounding neighbourhood at 1½d. per lb.

At Kilmore, small quantities of pollock and cod were salted by the fishermen, for their own use.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

At Dungarvan, about 13 tons of hake were salted and dried in July, August, and September by the fishermen. The price, fresh, was about 6s. per cwt. The principal quantity was sent to Cardiff and Newport, and realized from 16s. to 18s. per cwt.

At Ballinagoul, Ring, and Helvieck, the fishermen salted and air-dried, from August to November, over 83 tons of hake. Sold in Cork, Bandon, and Dungarvan, at £3 per 120. Price, fresh, 5d. per fish (£2 10s. per 120).

COUNTY CORK.

At Knockadoon, Barryscove, and Glenawilling, the fishermen salted in barrels (August to November) about 5,000 hake, pollock, ling, and bream. Sold to farmers—if fresh, hake, 6d. to 8d. each; ling, 10d.; if salted, a smaller price.

At Ballycotton, the fishermen, and two regular curers, salted in barrels and tanks, and dried by the sun, 2½ tons of eels, 7 cwt. of cod, 5 cwt. of ling, and about 4 cwt. of herrings. Sold in Middleton. Prices paid to the fishermen for the fresh fish, 10s. to 17s. per score; save herrings, for which they received 3s. 6d. per hundred. Cured fish sold at—eels, 20s.; cod 25s.; and ling, 25s. per cwt.; herrings, 5s. per hundred.

At Guleen, the fishermen salted and dried (July to November) about 2 tons of cod, 1 ton of whiting, and 2 tons of bream, and 2 tons of conger eels. Retailed locally. Price—2½d. per lb.

At Ringabella, Roberts' Cove, and Rockey Bay, the fishermen salted (February to December) about 1 ton of pollock, bream, whiting, cod, haddock, and conger eel, &c. Sold at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. in Cork, Kinsale, and Queenstown.

At Old Head, the fishermen salted (September to November) about 55 tons of hake. Sold in Bandon at 16s. per cwt.

At Howestrand the fishermen salted and dried (August and September) 20,000 bream and 200 hake, for their own use.

At Courtmacsherry, Broadstrand, Blindstrand, Seven Heads, and Travara the fishermen salted and dried about 24,000 hake (from September to November). Sold in Clonakilty, Bandon, and Cork. Prices—£3 5s. per hundred.

At Dunworley, Barry's Cove, and Ballinglana, the fishermen salted and dried (April to September) 20,000 hake, 600 cod, and 800 ling. Sold in Clonakilty and Bandon. Prices—salted cod and ling, 25s. to 30s. per score; hake, £3 per 120; fresh cod and ling, 8s. to 15s. per score; hake, 3s. to 9s. per score.

At South Ring the fishermen salted nearly 1,000 hake. Sold in Clonakilty at about £3 per 120.

At Muscross, Duncen, Ballyousheen, Dunny Cove, Gally Head, and neighbourhood, the fishermen salted and dried (March to October) cod, 30 to 35 cwt.; ling, 40 to 50 cwt.; hake, 55 cwt.; conger, 25 cwt.; skate 30 to 50 cwt.; bream, 80 to 90 cwt.; pollock, 15 to 20 cwt.; skad, 40 to 50 cwt. Sold at the local markets and fairs, Clonakilty, Bandon, Dumanway, Rosscarberry, and Ballineen.

At Ballycoisne, Ross Bar, Mill Cove, Ballynaclogh, and Traling, the fishermen salted and dried (April to December) 7 tons of cod, 10 tons of ling, 2 tons of haddock, 2½ tons of conger, 4 tons of bream, 4 tons of gurnard, and 1 ton of hake. Sold in Skibbereen, Clonkilly, Rosscarberry, and Dunmanway, at—cod, £12; ling, £12; haddock, £10; bream, £9; gurnard, £5; and hake £12 per ton. The entire realized about £288.

At Union Hall the fishermen salted and dried (from August to October), about 80 tons of hake, 12 tons of cod, 20 tons of ling, 6 tons of haddock, and 1 ton of whiting, as well as 14 tons of conger, bream, pollock, skad and gurnard. Sold in Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Ballydehob, and Rosscarberry.

At Castletownshand, the fishermen salted and dried (August to October), about 6,000 hake for sale locally. Prices, 7s. to 10s. per score.

At Ballyally, the fishermen salted and dried about 2½ tons of pollock, bream, and whiting, for sale in Skibbereen. Prices, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

At Baltimore, the fishermen salted and dried (August to October), about 3 tons of hake, for sale at Skibbereen. Price about 15s. per cwt.

At Schull, the fishermen salted and dried 14 tons of ling, 11 tons of cod, 7 tons of hake, and 4 tons of conger. The different kinds of dried fish are generally sold together and realize about £20 per ton. Principal markets are Cork and Skibbereen.

At Crookhaven, Dunmanus, and neighbourhood, the fishermen salted for their own consumption about 6 tons of fish.

At Waterfall, Derrihmane, Urin, Mill Cove, Pulteen, Glengariffa, White House, and Bantry, the fishermen salted 4,000 pollock, 30,000 whiting, 4,700 bream, 42,500 herrings, and 12,250 hake. Sold at Cork, Bantry, and Castletown, at prices—pollock, 9d. per pair; whiting, 6d. to 8d. a dozen; bream, 1s. to 1s. 2d. a dozen; herring, 3s. 6d. to 4s. a hundred; hake, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a pair.

In the neighbourhood of Lawrence Cove, the fishermen salted 300 hake, 400 pollock, 1,800 bream, and 12,000 whiting, which they sold at Castletown, at prices—Hake, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a pair; whiting, 6d. to 8d. a dozen; bream, 1s. to 1s. 2d. a dozen; and pollock, 9d. to 10d. a pair.

COUNTY KERRY.

At Ballinakelligs, Boolakeel, and Boats Cove, the fishermen salted about 24,000 gurnard, pollock, and haddock, and a few ling. Price about 10s. per hundred for those sold at Caherciveen.

At Portmagee, Reenearagh, and Corobog (Valentia Island), the fishermen salted about 1,000 cod, 3,000 ling, 100 haddock, and 250,000 herrings. Sold in Caherciveen, Tralee, Killorglin, and Kilarney. Prices—ling, 2s. a pair; cod, 1s. 6d. a pair; haddock, 1s. a pair; herrings, 6s. a hundred.

At Cromane Point, the fishermen salt several thousand herrings for their own use.

At Dingle and Ballymore, the fishermen salted and dried 600 hake, 1,000 cod, 2,000 ling, 20,000 herrings, and 1,500 bream. Sold in Dingle and Tralee. Prices—hake 3s. a pair; ling, 4s. a pair; cod, 3s. a pair; herrings, 6s. to 8s. per hundred; bream, 1s. to 2s. a dozen.

At Ventry, the fishermen salted about 10,000 herrings (March and October), and sold them through the county at from 4s. to 5s. per hundred.

At the villages on the Smerwick Coastguard the fishermen salted and dried about 5 tons of each of the following:—hake, cod, ling, bream, conger eel, and pollock—chiefly for home consumption. Those of the better kind sold fetched from 1s. to 4s. 6d. a pair.

COUNTY CLARE.

At Querrin, Benvyle, and Carrigaholt, the fishermen salted a few thousand herrings for their own consumption principally—some were hawked about the county and sold at 4s. per cwt.

At Ballyhaline and Lisconnor, the fishermen salted about 5,000 ling, 2,000 cod, 4,000 hake, and 15,000 bream. Sold in Galway, Limerick, Loughrea, Gort, and Ennis, at from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.

COUNTY GALWAY.

At Carna and Mace the fishermen, as well as three local fish curers, salted and dried (March to November) 16,000 bream, 8,000 gurnard, 3,000 cod, and 3,000 ling. Shipped to Galway. Sold at—bream, 10s. per hundred; gurnard, 8s. per hundred; cod, 8s. per dozen; ling, 9s. per dozen.

In North Arran, the fishermen salted and partially dried about 15,500 ling, 3,000 cod, 100,000 bream, 2,000 pollock, and 2,000 rockfish. That sold in Galway fetched—ling, 8s. to 10s. per dozen; cod, 6s. to 7s. per dozen; bream, 8s. to 12s. per hundred; pollock, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen; rockfish, 10s. to 14s. per hundred.

In South Arran, the fishermen salted about 2,500 ling, 1,200 cod, 2,000 herrings, 1,000 haddock, 8,000 pollock, 40,000 bream, 2,000 whiting, 3,000 gurnard, and about 1,500 other kinds. The ling fetched 9s. 6d. a dozen; cod, 7s. a dozen; pollock and bream, 8s. to 10s. a hundred. The others from 4s. to 6s. a hundred.

At Emlaghmore, Doohulla, and Foorglass, the fishermen salted (June to August) 400,000 gurnard, 200 dozen ling, 200 dozen eels, 300 dozen cod, 12,000 dozen bream, and 100,000 dozen pollock. The principal markets were Clifden and Roundstone. Prices—ling, 12s. to 16s. a dozen; cod, 6s. to 9s. a dozen; eels, 6s. to 10s. a dozen; pollock, 3s. to 8s. a score gurnard, 6s. to 9s. a score; bream, 13s. to 14s. a hundred.

At the different villages along the Clifden and Cleggan Coastguards, the fishermen salted and dried a quantity—pollock, bream, and ling. The principal markets were Clifden and Letterfrack.

At Gurteen, Lettergash, Rosroe, Salruick and Leenane, the fishermen salted about 7,000 fish, haddock, pollock, &c. Sold at Westport, Letterfrack, and Leenane at prices from 5s. to 10s. per hundred.

COUNTY MAYO.

At Docega, Darby's Point, Currann, and Dooaghbeg, the fishermen salted 4 tons cod, 3 tons ling, and 2 tons of herrings. Sold at Muiranny, Newport, and Westport, at—cod, £1 3s. per cwt.; ling, £1 7s. 6d. per cwt.; and herrings 8s. per hundred.

At Keel and Docega, the fishermen salted 1,000 pollock, 500 cod, 700 ling, and 10,000 herrings. Sold in Westport, Castlebar, and Achill Sound, at prices—pollock, 4s. to 4s. 6d. a dozen; cod, 6s. a dozen; ling, 8s. a dozen; and herrings, 7s. to 8s. a hundred.

In the neighbourhood of Bullamouth the fishermen salted quantities of pollock, which were sold in Achill Sound, &c., at from 1d. to 6d. each.

At Blind Harbour, Ballyglass, and Inver, the fishermen salted 17 cwt. of haddock, pollock, and herrings. Sold in Belmullet. Herrings fetched about 6s. a cwt.

At Atticonaug and Derrynamole the fishermen salted (August to December) 6,000 herrings, and 1,000 pollock. Sold in Belmullet at 7s. to 10s. a hundred.

At Ely Bay, the fishermen salted 20,000 herrings, 9,000 pollock, 3,000 whiting, and 1,000 cod; principally for their own use. Some sold in Belmullet fetched—cod, 6d. to 1s. 3d. each; the others, 6s. to 8s. a hundred.

In the Inniskes Islands, the fishermen salted cod, ling, pollock, and bream. Quantity not known. Sold principally at Belmullet; but if large quantities are cured they are sent to Westport. Prices—cod, 7s. 6d. a dozen; ling, 10s. a dozen; pollock, 6d. to 9d. a dozen.

In Belderg, Porturlin, Rosport and Portacloy, the fishermen salted from 4 to 9 cwt. of each of the following:—Cod, ling, haddock, pollock, whiting, gurnard, bream, and herring. Sold at Ballycastle, Ballina, and Belmullet. Prices from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

At Teelin and locality, the fishermen salted for their own use a quantity of cod, ling, pollock, and herring.

At Malinmore, Malinbeg, and Glencolumbkille, the fishermen salted about 10,000 cod, 8,000 ling, 40,000 pollock, and 12,000 herrings. The fish were bought and taken away by hawkers. Prices—cod and ling, 3s. a dozen; herrings, 2s. to 4s. a hundred; pollock, 2s. 6d. to 5s. a hundred.

At Arranmore and Owey Islands, Burtonport, and Kincaulagh, the fishermen salted and dried (February to May) about 42 tons of cod, and 100 tons of pollock. Principal markets, Londonderry and Dungloe. Price—cod, £14 a ton; pollock, £10 a ton.

At Tory and Inishboffin the islanders salted 15,000 cod, 36,000 pollock, 600 ling, and 80,000 other fish. That sold locally fetched—cod, 5d. each; ling, 10d. each; pollock 1d. to 4d. each; the others from 6d. a dozen.

At Malin Head the fishermen slightly salted (to keep through a week) 3,500 dozen cod, and 7,000 dozen pollock. Sold in Carndonagh. Cod at 5s. a dozen, and pollock at 3s. 4d. a dozen.

At Portaleen and Portnaasanty, the fishermen salted and dried (November to May) nearly 1,000 cod. Sold at Carndonagh at 2s. 6d. a dozen.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

At Miltown, Portmoon, Portbraddon, and Ballintoy, the fishermen salted and dried about 70 tons of pollock, and 10 tons of gurnard. Sold in Coleraine, Ballymoney, Bushmilla, Ballycastle, and hawked through the country. Price to hawkers about 4s. a dozen.

SURVEY OF FISHING GROUNDS ON WEST COAST.

SURVEY OF FISHING GROUNDS ON WEST COAST, undertaken conjointly by GOVERNMENT and ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—Report of the REV. W. S. GREEN, Inspector of Irish Fisheries.

INTRODUCTION.

"In the following pages I have attempted to set forth the general conclusions arrived at from our experiences in 1890 and 1891. I did think of incorporating with this report a historical sketch of the attempts that have been made, and the methods that have been prescribed for the West of Ireland fisheries, but found it becoming so complicated that I abandoned the idea. In reviewing past literature I came upon, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*, many notices of the History of the Irish Fisheries, including the interesting Papers by the late Mr. Andrews. It seemed, therefore, all the more unnecessary that I should undertake such a sketch.

"In the records of the Royal Commissions, the Reports of the Board of Works and those of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries will be found all the data for a complete history of the question. In some ways the study is disheartening, and in reading these old records it seems now, when writing a report, that one is only treading ground that had been traversed over and over again. Certain changes in the circumstances to be dealt with have, however, to be noticed. The greatest are those depending on the extension of the railway system, steam lines, and telegraphic communication. The effect of such development is not all in one direction. It has facilitated the importation and transport of good fish food from other countries, and has proportionately cheapened the article as it has facilitated the despatch of fish from our own shores. The great streams of trade, which are so important to recognise when new enterprises are attempted, so difficult to control and so complicated, must be allowed their full value. For instance, it may be that with improved fish curing, the foreign and not the home market should be aimed at, though at first sight to stop the great streams of imported fish into this country would seem to be of first economic importance.

"One experiment of the past is too important not to be called attention to when the questions dealt with in my report are considered. By a Treasury Minute dated October 23, 1846, a sum of £5,000 was provided for the establishment of six curing stations on the West Coast of Ireland, and by December of that year they were put into operation at the following places—Inishkeo and Killybegs in Donegal; Belmullet in Mayo; Roundstone in Galway; Valentia in Kerry, and Castletown and Baltimore in Cork. The objects aimed at were, "enlarging the supplies of food during the scarcity, and introducing improved modes of curing fish under the superintendence of persons recommended by the Board of Fisheries in Scotland." Also to prove to the general public that such industry might profitably be carried on. That the enterprise was conducted at a steady loss was not to be wondered at, for no new industry is likely to be remunerative at the start, and in two years' trial, as was allowed in this case, no more than a start could be made. The conditions also imposed on the managers, to promote the welfare of the district rather than to make a profit, went far to secure this failure.

"The sale of the cured fish was in most cases a failure; for though the quality was good, Dublin merchants, upon whom the supply of salt fish through the country chiefly depended, did not care to break with the firms they dealt with in Scotland and elsewhere for the sake of a trade that was not likely to be permanent, and the foreign market was ignored.

"Beside these Government curing stations, which cost £4000 in two years and then came to an end, there were others supported by the Society of Friends and individual philanthropists, which lingered on for a time, and from various causes, all of which are worthy of study, came to a similar termination. Some fruits of these enterprises have lingered on; the trawling fleet at Dingle is one of the most important examples.

"In the sections into which I have divided this report will be found a certain amount of repetition. Also those who have read my former reports to the Royal Dublin Society will find statements repeated here that I have made before. This I found unavoidable, unless I gave up the attempt to present the same facts under various combinations and in different lights.

SECTION I.

EXPEDITION OF 1891.

"In November last I set to work corresponding about steamers—the *Fingal*, which was chartered in 1890, not being available for our cruise of this year, her owner having sent her on a six months' voyage to the Mediterranean. I experienced very great difficulty in finding a vessel to suit. In order to test the fishing grounds in the early spring, and so add to the value of our observations by varying the season from that when they were taken last year, I determined to commence work about the 1st of March. Cruising on the West of Ireland at this season necessarily involved great risk of encountering heavy weather. It would not therefore do to have a vessel of less power than the *Fingal*. I also wished to work a trawl of ordinary dimensions, i.e. over 45 feet beam, and not such a small trawl as the one we worked with in the *Fingal*. Failing to find a yacht that could be used for our purpose, I turned my attention to steam trawlers, but could not hire any of the larger boats under a cost of £100 per month, which would have left no margin for the extra expense of our survey, and would have left me no choice as to crew. An offer for a steam trawler on more reasonable terms came from Aberdeen, so I set off to inspect her, and I looked over several in other places. In these boats the trawling gear was all that could be desired, but there was absolutely no cabin accommodation except for the crew. When January was nearly over, and no suitable vessel had offered, though my agent in Liverpool had used every effort to find one, I was almost in despair, when an offer came from the owner of the *Harlequin*, and though the charter of this vessel involved heavier expense than I was prepared for, there seemed nothing for it but to take her, and content ourselves with a three months' charter instead of one for four months.

"The *S. S. Harlequin*, formerly the *Shannon*, was built in 1885 for fishing off the West of Ireland and fitted as a tug, a steam trawler, and a yacht. The cabin accommodation, though limited, was very comfortable; her present owner had her fitted throughout with the electric light, supplied from accumulators under the cabin floor, which were charged by a small dynamo in the engine room. This light was a great assistance in our work in the early part of our cruise when the nights were long, for the deck could be illuminated sufficiently for the sorting and dissection of specimens after daylight had gone. It never failed us from first to last, and even when the dynamo had been for four days without being worked the lights were quite brilliant. The dimensions of the *Harlequin*, are—Length, 100 feet; beam, 30 feet; draught aft, 11 feet. Gross tonnage, 239 tons; steam windlass forward; steam trawling winch aft, and 45 foot beam trawl. Engines, compound

surface condensing cylinders, 30½" & 40"; length of stroke, 34"; horse power, 70 nominal. Speed, about 9 knots. The engine room was separated from stoke hole by a bunker which could with side bunkers stow 70 tons of coal, a sufficient supply for about a month's ordinary work.

CREW.

<i>Master,</i>	-	CHARLES OLSEN,	-	Cork Harbour.
<i>Traveller,</i>	-	EDWARD MALONE,	-	Ringstead.
<i>Engineer,</i>	-	WILLIAM WARREN,	-	Sunderland.
<i>1st Fireman,</i>	-	MATTHEW BROWN,	-	do.
<i>2nd do.,</i>	-	JAMES DRISCOLL,	-	Courtenasherry, Co. Cork.
<i>Steward,</i>	-	JAMES WHITE,	-	do.
<i>Steward,</i>	-	WILLIAM WILSON,	-	Cork Harbour.
<i>Boys,</i>	-	ARTHUR GODFREY,	-	do.
<i>Do.,</i>	-	MICHAEL FOLAN,	-	Aran Islands.
<i>Do.,</i>	-	PATRICK DILLANE,	-	do.

"I acted as skipper myself. Three of the above crew had been with me in the *Fiscal*. The two boys Folan and Dillane, having just completed their time at Baltimore School, were shipped when we reached Galway Bay, and remained with us to the end. Their training had done much for them, and they were able to take their share with any man on board at mending our often torn nets.

CRUISE OF THE "HARLEQUIN."

It was arranged that I should take over the "Harlequin" from the owner at Southampton on March 10th, so I left Cork with four of my crew on Saturday, March 7, reached Southampton on the 9th, and proceeded to the vessel, where we found our engineer and fireman already on board. A heavy snow-storm raged all night, but next morning we put to sea at 9 A.M.; about mid-day the snow and gale again set in with increased violence, and after a terrible night's experience here to between the Start and Portland, hailing out the engine room with buckets when the pumps got choked, we had to put into Dartmouth on the morning of the 11th, with our mast encrusted with ice, and our boats full of snow, and remained there till the weather cleared on the 13th. We then proceeded to Queenstown to get our gear on board, which had come from Dublin by rail. Here I was joined by Mr. Ernest W. L. Holt, who came as zoologist; Mr. G. Beamish, C.E., to look after charts and physical observations, &c., and Mr. D. H. Lane, who filled the part of general assistant, though chiefly as helper to Mr. Holt. At Queenstown we experienced much delay in getting a mission mast fitted for the purpose of hoisting the trawl; our decks were so crumpled up with fishing gear and scientific apparatus, which took some days to shake into place, that it was late on the evening of the 18th when we put to sea. Plying out between the forts in bright moonlight and with a calm sea, we were at last on our way for the West Coast.

"On the 20th we paused for a few hours at Baltimore to visit the Fishing School, and steaming through Durrus Sound reached the little harbour of Ballycrovane, on the Kenmare river, where we anchored for the night. Ballycrovane is a most excellent, well-sheltered natural harbour; so small that we had only just room to swing to our anchor, but if provided with a light would be most valuable for the fishing boats which in considerable numbers frequent this part of the coast in the early mackerel season. A few boats had already arrived, though the fishing had as yet scarcely commenced. Our first operation for the season commenced next morning, a few miles north of the Ball Rock, where we shot the big trawl in 50 fathoms. Unfortunately, owing to our ship being new to us, and our hands new to the gear, the trawl capsize in shooting, and the haul was a blank.

"We then steamed in closer to land, and shot the same trawl successfully in 35 fathoms off Ballinskelligs Bay. Not being certain of how it was fishing, we towed it for only fifty minutes, and when it came to the surface found we had made a fine haul. 59 pairs of soles, a turbot, 8 plaice, and a sprinkling of coarse fish was not bad for 50 minutes' work, and proved that at this season it is a specially rich ground. On the same ground, in August, 1890, we found very few fish, and caught only one sole. In the early season the sole had evidently crowded into this ground to spawn, as the females were full of ripe ova. We remained at anchor in Ballinskelligs Bay for the night and the greater part of next day, it being Sunday; but at 10.30 P.M. weighed anchor, and as the weather looked fine for deep water work, we steamed off during the night, passed a few French mackerel boats with their nets shot; and at 7.10 A.M., the log recording a run of 50½ miles, we sounded in 200 fathoms, and shot the 25-foot beam trawl. The trawl was fishing for over an hour, but when it came up we found the net torn to shreds by high growing coral, fragments of which were hanging to the net, and splinters even imbedded in the beam, which stood over three feet from the ground.

"Since daybreak the weather had looked threatening in the N.W. Showers accompanied by squalls became more frequent as the morning advanced, and the sea was heaving up. We deemed it, therefore, wiser to reduce our distance from land, and having steamed eastward till noon, shot our 18-foot beam trawl in 115 fathoms. We towed it for an hour, but caught only a few fish, of which three fine hake, in excellent condition for the table, were the most important; and on its being safely hoisted, steamed for Valentia, and came to anchor at 7.10 P.M. abreast of Knightstown.

"A regular gale now set in from N.W., backing to W. and W. by S., and blew for three days. During this time we steamed down to Port Magee, but returned to Valentia, and anchored amidst a crowd of French and Manx mackerel boats, all weather bound. The temperature fell considerably, and heavy showers of hail and sleet were frequent. On the evening of the 27th, the wind having moderated, though the sea still broke heavily at the harbour's mouth, we put out by the Port Magee entrance, and steamed off for the Kenmare river. The weather was clearing up rapidly, and when we passed in darkness between Dinish Island and Lamb Head, we found the Kenmare Bay illuminated as far as we could see seaward, and for some distance eastward, with the lights of mackerel boats riding to their nets. It was a most busy scene, and looked like the approach to some great city, lighted by rows of gas-lights. Advancing with caution, so as not to foul the trains of nets, we steamed up the bay, and at 10 P.M. anchored in Sheen Harbour.

"At 7 A.M. weighed anchor, and at 8.30 shot large trawl in 25 fathoms off West Cove, and towed for two hours up the bay. A local hooker and a Manx trawler were at work in the same part of the bay. Our haul consisted of 22 sole, 7 plaice, with some cod, ling, haddock, whiting, &c. At 11.5 made another shot in shoaler water, taking 15 sole; and in a third, between the Maiden Rock and Blackwater, took such a load of mud, that we were not able to clear our net for hours, and had to tow the cod end to our anchorage at Duakeros, where we remained over next day (Sunday). Here we were joined by Professor Hadden, who

was prevented by his collegiate duties from being with us for the whole cruise. Between 8 and 9, on Monday morning, trawled near the head of the bay with the shrimp trawl, in order to test whether young fish were to be found there at this season. We then trawled down the bay, making several sweeps in various depths; the last one, of over two hours, being in 48 fathoms, between the Bull Rock and Scariff. These experiments were interesting, as helping to demonstrate, when compared with former experience, the migrations of the valuable trawl fish, sole, &c. We now found these fish in greatest abundance in depths of from 20 to 35 fathoms; in 48 fathoms we were getting outside them, in 12 fathoms we were inside them. Later in the year (the season when we trawled here in the *Fingol*), in May and August, the fish move into shallower water, and in those months they are not to be found in 30 fathoms. In these depths in August the whiting (*Merluccius merluccius*) and other fish, that we now in this early season found in deeper water, had moved into 25 to 40 fathoms in great numbers.

After boarding our trawl we shaped a course for Ballinakellig Bay. It was a clear breezy evening, and the sea was dotted as far as sight could reach with brown sailed mackerel boats heading out for their night's shot: some had already selected their berths and were hove to. Then as the sun sank they all began to 'shot,' and ere darkness set in, there were in the sea bounded by our visible horizon I suppose 400 miles of nets. As all on board the *Harlequin* had been working hard since early morning, we were glad that the mass of mackerel nets made further trawling at sea impossible, and that with an easy conscience we could anchor and have some rest. At 5.30 A.M. we were under weigh again, and in company with the small steam trawler, *Watermark*, took a last scrape off Ballinakellig Bay, not far from our haul of the 21st. We did not get on as good ground as on the former occasions, but took some fine sole. At 7.32 the trawl came on board and then we steamed north to Dingle Bay, passing as we went a couple of Dingle trawlers working in St. Finan's Bay. At 10.5 A.M. we shot the trawl in 40 fathoms, north-west of Valentia, and towed north for an hour and a-half in a heavy swell. The haul, though very varied, was not large, the trawl being badly torn. We had only 2 sole, 1 variegated sole, and a lot of gurnard. Further up the bay, near the north shore, the Dingle fleet were at work on the best ground, and we knew doing well. When the trawl was up we went into Valentia for provisions previous to starting north. The English steam trawler, *Premier*, came in soon after us, and the skipper, a very intelligent man, and of great experience, informed us he was prospecting along the coast. No trawling would suit him that he could not keep on at night and day for a week or so without stopping. The mackerel fishing rendered it impossible for him to do this on the Kerry coast, and he consulted with us as to his chances further north. He was most anxious not to interfere with local fishermen, as we commended him to the lonely seas outside the Aran Islands, where he would find plenty of clean ground and have it all to himself. We had the pleasure of meeting him some weeks later in Blacked Bay, where he was making a good fishing of it.

On April 1st we left Valentia at noon, and steamed northward for the Basket Sound. We came to under the Great Basket, and went ashore in our gig. The sea was breaking so heavily, though it was a fine day, that we had some difficulty in effecting a landing, though many willing hands were ready to seize our boat the moment she touched the shore.

The islanders, who were busy planting their potatoes when we arrived, gathered round and seemed much interested in our visit. Their number in all about twenty families. The men were a fine lot, well clad, but only one could speak good English, and one other man had a few words. The children seemed to know no English, which surprised us, as there is a school on the island. The man who did speakman for the rest said that if we started any of the bigger girls in the 'fish book,' they could go on first rate, but that beyond the school books they had no English. The best landing on the island is a dangerous one, and they were most anxious to have it improved. Their suggested improvement, to our minds, however, was of a most doubtful character, and might only make the place worse. They possessed in all ten canvas canoes or cunnies, of the best pattern, but the few nets they had were in a rotten condition, and they said hand-line fishing was what they looked to chiefly. The difficulty of such men obtaining gear by lease is, that security in such an island is of course worthless, and they find it difficult to get people on shore to give security for them.

As our boat was in great danger of being smashed against the rocks, we signalled her to keep off, and the islanders launching one of their canoes, took us off without even a dash of spray. They were much interested with what they saw on board the *Harlequin*, and when they left our side, we steamed for Smerwick Harbour. As we entered this bay some ideas we had entertained on the subject of trawling were quickly set aside, for the whole surface of the bay was one of busy life; a host of canoes with three men in each were engaged in shooting mackerel nets. Each boat had six nets, i.e. 160 fathoms, and as they were being moored in all directions, we were glad to find space to anchor in for the night. The practice here is for the men to anchor the nets, go home, and take them up at daybreak. As soon as our anchor was down a number of the men came on board to have a look round. They were making well by their fishing, for the English fish factors were on the shore, and ready to give good prices, up to £3 a hundred in this early season for the fish. In order to obtain specimens of young fish from the shallow water, we landed on a beach, and in the first haul of a little seine belonging to Mr. Holt, we took a great number of sand eels. The men standing by seemed much pleased at the sight, and said they would get a net like it, as they often wanted sand eels for bait. It was quite dark when we reached the ship and turned in. At 6 next morning canoes came alongside to let us see their mackerel. Some had taken up to 200 during the night, and refused to sell them to us at 30s. a hundred; they hoped for better prices ashore. We afterwards purchased enough to bait our long lines at that price. By 7 A.M. most of the nets had been hauled, and taking a short haul with our shrimp trawl to see what small fish were on the bottom, we proceeded to sea, and laid our course for the Aran Islands.

We had now fairly turned our backs to the greatest fishing industry on the Irish coast; for, though the Clare fishermen catch some mackerel in their canoes, and work hard while the season lasts, and though we fell in with two French boats about thirty miles to the northward, we were entering seas where the spring mackerel fishing is unknown.

When about forty miles north of Smerwick, and distant about twenty-five from the coast of Clare, we stepped to ascend. For some distance the ground was too rough, but when we found it clearer we shot about half our lines in 70 fathoms. This being the southern extremity of the clean ground, extending about twenty-two miles N.E. to Aran, I was particularly anxious to experiment on it. Our take consisted of 43 glassen, 5 cod, 3 ling, some conger, haddock, &c. fish on about 50 per cent of hooks. When the lines were in we steamed off on our way. The heavy swell which had been rolling in from the northward when we left Smerwick was all day subsiding; and now, as we steamed for the Aran Islands, the sea became glassy calm. When we reached Gregory Sound it was quite dark, but, thanks to the Islands being well lighted, we found our anchorage in Killybeg Bay without difficulty.

"When on this part of the coast in 1890 in the *Fingal*, we experimented on all the fishing grounds in the summer months; but I was particularly anxious to carry on the experiments at this early season, in order to settle two questions: whether the spring mackerel were on the coast, and whether the ground outside the Aran Islands was any good for trawling. In 1890 we had no fine weather; now, though a fresh easterly breeze rendered Killybeg Bay somewhat uneasy, and on one night we had to let go two anchors, the ocean was smooth and on some days glassy calm. While this fine weather lasted I wished to utilize it to arrange with some of the Carna boats to come out with me. I steamed on April 4th to Killybeg Bay, and drove over to see Father Flannery. The 5th we spent at Aran, and I took the opportunity to interview half-a-dozen boys just returned from Baltimore Fishing School. These were the first batch of boys whose time at the school was complete. They were all anxious that I should find room for them in my crew. I said this was impossible, but I engaged two; they remained with me to the end of my cruise, and we were mutually sorry when we parted. On the 6th, with Father O'Donoghue, of Aran, on board, I steamed into Ard Bay, and on the morning of the 7th went to sea with six of the little Carna gillboats in tow. Threading our way through the numerous reefs on this part of the coast, we steamed out past Eneagh Island Light, the north point of Aran, and let go our convoy in order that they should do some fine fishing while we went trawling. Though the ground to the westward of this part of the Aran group was quite clean it did not prove a rich trawling ground, so we got only very few writhes, ling, haddock, &c. As evening closed in we blew our whistle for the little fleet to close up. One boat returned home, but we distributed our six mackerel nets between the other five, which, with the other nets they had, made a total of twelve nets. When it is remembered that an ordinary trawl for a mackerel boat is from forty-five to fifty nets, it may be judged on what a small scale our experiment had to be tried. Towing the little hookers into suitable length-of-catch of each other, we directed them to shoot their nets, and said that we would lie to close to them, but clear of their drift.

"The *Atlantic*, which had been in placid slumber all day, woke up soon after sunset with a fresh S.W. breeze. At midnight I blew the whistle for the boats to haul. As soon as one boomed out of the darkness her skipper sprang out that he had a few large mackerel; we were rolling so heavily that he dare not come near, and in attempting to throw them on board they struck our sides, fell back into the water and were lost, just giving us a glimpse of their silvery sides under the electric light. The boat immediately vanished into the night, and as none of the others turned up, and as they showed no lights, we dare not try to find them in the dark, and so had to lie to till dawn; then quickly picking them up, we found that each boat had one or two mackerel in her net. Two of my men, who were experienced mackerel drifters, reported seeing mackerel in the water several times during the night; it was easy, therefore, to picture what a fine haul might have been made with a full train of nets. Towing the little fleet back to the entrance of their own bay, we bade them farewell and steamed off for Killybeg Bay, where we arrived about breakfast time. Putting for an hour to land Father O'Donoghue, and take on board his curate, Father Farragher, a keen fisherman, we steamed out through Gregory Sound, and at 12.30, when about six miles to the south of the islands, shot the large trawl in 38 fathoms, and towed it for an hour. That we had struck on good ground was proved by the fact, that when the trawl was hoisted it contained specimens of twenty-three different species of fish, including 3 fine turbot, 12 haddock, 9 congers, &c., but no sole. Steaming eastward to the coast of Clare, at 3.30 we again shot the trawl near Craik Island, and towed it an hour-and-a-half in South Sound. This ground gave no result to compare with that south-west of Aran, but we hit upon a quantity of very small grey gurnard, no less than 300 being enclosed in the net, and there were 7 sole. When the trawl was on board we steamed away to Killybeg Bay, and after thirty-six hours' work were all glad to retire to rest.

"Next morning we were away again to try the ground outside Aran with lines and trawl. The weather was splendid, and the ocean calm as glass. On this day and on others while fishing about here we saw a number of cormorants from the South Island fishing with long lines. They were catching a good lot of ling, but said that their best fishing was now over. There are some of the most persevering fishermen on the coast; their fishing ground is quite close to their homes, consequently the men of Innishere and Inishmaan get such quantities of fish that on one day this year the *Osie of the Tribher* (the steamer now plying three days per week to the islands) took to Galway no less than 5 tons weight of ling. The general result of our line and trawl fishing outside the islands went to show that at the time of year when we were there (April), the best ling and cod fishing was from a mile to five miles south of the islands. At about two miles from the cliffs was the very best. Outside five miles the fishing would probably be better at some other season. These same waters, i.e. close to the islands were the best for trawling; we seemed to be at the outside limit for sole. Turbot were more plentiful, but further off the land the fishing was certainly not so good. The fish were evidently hauling in for the bays. Could we have trawled here in February and March we might have found sole and turbot on the great area of clean ground farther seaward.

"Father Flannery having honoured us with an invitation to lunch at Carna, to meet Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour, we left Killybeg Bay on the 10th at 7 A.M., and on coming to an anchor at Killybeg, Professor Hadden and I, as representatives of our ship's company, drove to Carna. We were present at the enthusiastic reception accorded to the distinguished visitors, and in the evening, when the whole party drove to Killybeg and had inspected the industrial work carried on there by Miss Southern and Miss Moon, we had the honour of a visit on board the *Narvik*. Not expecting a visit of this character our vessel was not in the best trim, but her Excellency and Miss Balfour seemed particularly interested in the fish eggs which were in process of hatching in glass vessels in the cabin. When they returned to the *Beak*, which was anchored close by, we have up anchor, and in dim twilight followed the dourcas course out of Killybeg Bay and steamed to Galway. The weather looked like a break, and as we ran up the bay the wind freshened to a gale from south-west with driving rain. The approach to Galway at night is one needing care, it being necessary to keep between very narrow bearings in order to clear the rocks and shoals, but at midnight we let go our anchor in safety in the roads.

"At 5 A.M. on Saturday, April 11th, we steamed into dock and spent all day coaling.

"In 1890 we had been unfortunate in spending our one only fine week in Galway dock. Now the weather seemed more considerate, and did its blowing and raining while we were there. Professor Hadden left us here to return to his work in Dublin, and Professor Johnson joined us to study marine botany. Monday was devoted to clearing salt out of the boiler; Tuesday disto, and filling up with water; Wednesday morning, at 9, we steamed out of dock. The weather clearing, we steamed off for Aran, trawling in the bay with small meshed trawl. Solenettes were as abundant here as we had found them in 1890, and afterwards we shot our large trawl in South Sound. At 3 o'clock we shot our long lines to the southward of Inishmaan, laying our first anchor and buoy almost astern. We steamed about south, and hove over the last buoy at a little over a mile from shore. When our line was about half shot, a large basking shark appeared alongside and kept moving close to the ship for some time. As, however, we had not yet taken our harpoon equipment on board we had

no means of attacking him. When the last buoy was shot we tumbled for an hour, and then steaming in for Inchmanna picked up our inshore buoy and began to haul the line. Our object in sailing thus so close to shore was to find out how close in the fish might be caught. The result was that the innermost half of the line had little or no fish in it, whereas on the outermost portion there was a fair amount of ling. It was thus clear that at a mile from shore the best fishing commenced, and as I said before, it ended at five miles from shore, at least at this particular season. As night closed we steamed in, and for the last time let go our anchor in Killybeg Bay.

"At 5 A.M. on the 16th, weighed anchor and steamed for Gortan's Bay, in Connemara. I was particularly anxious to visit this place, for I had omitted doing so when here in the *Fingal*; and I understood that many of the boats we had seen fishing came from here—chiefly from Trahan, on the Island of Gortanna. Off the coast, last year, we counted no less than 90 boats in sight at one time, fishing for guarnard. This year we saw none. Of course the guarnard were not yet in; but other fish—glaheen, cod, &c.—were to be had. On going ashore at Trahan, we counted 31 canoes hauled up; and, on asking the men had they done much fishing, they said no, because they were employed on the relief works. These relief works which we saw during our cruise, were mostly of a permanently useful character; but it shows how difficult it is to devise such relief without interfering with existing industries. It must also be borne in mind that, owing to the lack of potatoes in the country, there would not be the same desire to provide fish for food as in seasons when potatoes were more plentiful, it being the custom of the country not to eat fish except with potatoes. The kelp industry, this year also interfered more than usual with fishing; for, owing to competition, there was a rise in price of £1 per ton over last year's figure.

"Having visited Trahan, we steamed up the bay, which, in the narrows, is much in need of a buoy, to mark the only danger in what is a really splendid harbour. Having landed at Lettermore, and inspected the various piers that have been built round the bay for the better protection of small boats, we landed, and paid a visit to Father Conroy of Carrara.

"5 A.M. on the 17th left Gortanna's Bay, and steamed round Slynne Head. Weather splendid. About 11 landed on High Island. This is an uninhabited island, but interesting on account of its little lake and ruins of old ecclesiastical buildings. Some boats from the mainland had come out to pick up drifting plank, which were numerous just about here, and which had evidently formed the deckload of some ship which had been swept by an Atlantic storm. Several men had landed, and, from the top of the island, were surveying the surrounding sea. I asked them about the lobster fishing, to the commencement of which (about the 1st of May) they were eagerly looking forward. They were badly off, they said, until it should commence. Steaming on, we called at Cleggan for letters; then, making a short haul of the trawl, caught 60 plaice, 4 sole, and other fish; but our net was choked up with weeds and sand. We then anchored in the little harbour of Innishoffin for the night.

"In coming round the coast at this season of the year, I determined to give the surfish* fishery a trial. It had practically died out for over eighteen years. But Mr. Holloran, "King" of Innishark, had assured me, when I was round here in 1890, that the fish frequented the coast as formerly.

"Sir H. Gore-Booth, who had experience of whaling in the Arctic Seas, offered to bring his harpoon gear, and see what could be done with modern methods; the difficulty in this fishing being the long time it took, under ordinary circumstances, to kill these fish. I, therefore, left Boffin early next morning, and proceeded to Westport, my intention being to work northward so as to reach Sligo where the boat and whaling gear was being got ready, and then return to Boffin, engage Holloran as harpooner, and let Sir Henry also have a chance of using his gun harpoon.

"On our way up Clew Bay we made a haul of the trawl from near Clear Island to off Old Head, in about 15 fathoms, and caught 32 sales and other fish. Coming to an anchor in Innishlough roads, we remained there over next day (Sunday).

"On Monday, 20th, at 5 A.M., weighed anchor and stood out into Clew Bay to trawl. There being a dense fog, we found no little difficulty in picking up the spot off Malinbeg where we wished to shoot. Towing our gear for an hour and a-half, we boarded it with a take of only 4 sole, and a little over a score of other fish; the bag being full of large jelly fish. It was thus clear that the centre and south side of the bay was the better ground. As it was still early in the day, and the weather very fine, we thought it would be a good time to stand off the land, and experiment in deep water. We, therefore, steamed out for Achill Head, and laid our course from three N.W. by N. At 1.30 the log showed that we had run about 38 miles from the Head; so we stopped to sound, and found sandy bottom at 164 fathoms. We immediately shot our long line, and, on heaving the last buoy over, steamed back to the other end. When we made out the flag on our buoy it was evident that the tide was too strong, and that the buoy was gradually sinking. The flag-pole went deeper and deeper at every swell, and, just as we reached the spot, it dipped under water and ran no more. Fearing we should lose the line altogether, we turned round and steamed at full speed for the other buoy, nearly two miles distant. Though still watching, it too was settling down under pressure of a strong tide, running in a W. by N. direction. We were, however, fortunate in being able to gaff it ere it sank, and, attaching another buoy to the line, made it quite safe. We put out tow-ends and mid-water-ends for a short time, and at 4.45 commenced to haul. Dog-fish of various species were abundant; but of good fish, only 5 ling and 2 haddock came up alone. Many had been devoured by hosts of small crustaceans, which came to the surface in masses on the skeletons they had stripped. In many cases the dog-fish were tunneled out, and nothing but their skins left hanging on the broke. The weather now did not look as well as earlier in the day, the wind freshening from S.S.E.; but being anxious to make a haul of the trawl, I got ready the 18-foot trawl, and at 7 p.m. shot it in 170 fathoms and veered to it about 500 fathoms of steel warp, towed it for an hour, and at nine o'clock the net returned to the surface with 47 writhes, 3 ling, 3 fine haddock, 1 conger, 3 macruride (deep-sea fish), 1 breght, and a ray. This we considered a good take, considering the small size of the trawl, and the duration of the haul. There were also in the net a good variety of rare and interesting invertebrates. The trawl fish were all unimpaired, the crustaceans not having had time to attack them.

"Leaving Mr. Brownish in charge of ship with orders to steam for Blackhead Bay, I turned in for a short sleep. At midnight we changed watches, and at 2.15 A.M. let go our anchors within the shelter of Blackhead Bay. At 11.30 we were once more under weigh, and after a haul of the shrimp trawl, to see what small fish were on the ground, shot our big trawl and towed it in company with two large English steam trawlers which were fishing the bay. Amongst the fish which came up in our net was a fine turbot weighing 19 lbs., the largest we took during our cruise. The sales, some of which were in the act of spawning, were also a good size. As I have spoken at length of Blackhead Bay in last year's report, I need only say that there seemed to be better fishing there in the earlier season. We were several times in Blackhead Bay this year from 11st

* Otherwise known as *Basking Shark* (*Sheltona canis*).

April to 12th May, and a short haul always replenished the ship's larder and supplied all hands with prime fish. It was a pity to think of all these fine fish being utterly ignored by the people living round the bay. There was Achill with its population of 6,000, needing relief works to keep them from starving, and at the same time, before their eyes, two steam trawlers making a good thing out of what could more conveniently be killed by such sailing trawlers as are common at Ballycotton, Cork, or Dungarvon. Blackrock Bay, as I have said before, is excellently situated for trawling with pole and otter trawls, the depth of water only about seven fathoms, and the sea always smooth.

"I paid a visit one day to the two steamers, the *Premier* and *Spill*, while the crews were washing and picking their fish in ice. The captain of the *Premier* told me that he was preparing to run the fish of both vessels to Milford. A week before he had returned from a similar run. On that occasion he took the fish of both boats for nine days' fishing and sold the catch for £410. He might have got more only that he chanced on a slack market. He encountered a heavy easterly blow off the South of Ireland, which delayed him so that it took him three days to get from Blackrock Bay to Milford. He was pumsted at all this fish being left for him to catch, and several times offered to buy any fish that might be brought to him, but none came. It was, however, quite clear that under existing circumstances if he did not catch them they would be only lost to the community.

"Another day we anchored close to Achill and went ashore. The people were mostly engaged in planting their potatoes, which was a fair excuse for no one being fishing. A few currages were hauled up near the Bull's Mouth, and two at Dooport, besides two Scotch-built colliers owned by the leases of the salmon fisheries. Some men living near the shore left their gardens and came down to us for a talk. Time was when they used to follow the herring fishery, but it was all gone; and now those living on the north of the island did not fish at all. It was on the south, they said, the fishermen lived. I knew the south coast, and was aware that the salmon fisheries gave employment to many hands, and that things there were better. But the fact remains that the Achill islanders look to employment in Scotland for half the year, and work on their little farms for the other half, and do not care much for fishing. Commemora men come up here to fish for lobsters, and camp out in their currages and poekaws for weeks at a time on the Achill coast. I asked some of them their reason for this: it was, that near home so many fished for lobsters that the place was over-fished, but as the Achill and Clare men did not follow lobsters there was better fishing on the shores of these islands than could be found on the Galway coast. These Commemora men sometimes make as much as £3 per man in a week's trip to those shores of Mayo. The lobsters are sent to market from Westport, sometimes packed and sent to Billingsgate by the men themselves.

"Close to the north of Achill, on the Island of Inishikee, the inhabitants make a good deal by lobsters and other fishing.

"April 33rd.—Having received news from Sir H. Gore-Booth that the whaling gear was almost ready, we left our anchorage near Achill at 11 a.m., having been engaged from early morning making a haul of our little seine in one of the sandy bays close by, where we were fortunate in obtaining a specimen of *sciaenops*, a comparatively rare fish on this coast. We steamed northwards towards Inishikee and the Mulllet, and anchored for a few hours in the little creek called French Port, near Erisk Head. It was blowing a strong gale from N.E., and we desired, ere rounding the Head in a stormy sea, to let the flood-tide slacken or the wind subside, otherwise there was every possibility that the sea would make a clean sweep of all the gear and specimen cases with which our deck was encumbered. The wind did not go down, so when we left French Port at 5.30 p.m. and steamed through the narrow channel between Eagle Island and the rockbound shore, we encountered the roughest piece of water we had yet born in.

"The tide was running with us against the gale, and each sea as we met it seemed as steep as the side of a house, and utterly unmanageable. We slowed down and let our ship go easy, and it was quite exhilarating to see how she rose to each wave, knocking off only its crest in a shower of drenching spray. In half an hour we were through the worst of the race, and decided on seeking shelter in Broadhaven, instead of pounding our way to Sligo against such a strong head wind. Next morning it was still blowing strong, so we spent the day in getting provisions from Belmullet, visiting Blind Harbour, and making a haul with our little seine. There had been a good deal of fishing lately round here. Herrings were taken, and a large quantity of haddock, with some ling and cod. One man told us that on the previous Saturday he and another killed £4 worth of fish off Erisk Head, chiefly haddock. He sold them at Belmullet, but said, if many boats had been out he would have got no price at all. The fishermen round here did not appear to bait specially for ling, but when they shot their lines over-night haddock take the bait and the ling swallow the haddock and so get caught. The currages in which they fish are of a decidedly good type, and the men are good fishermen.

"On the morning of Saturday, April 25th, we left Broadhaven, at 5.30, and steamed for Sligo. Off Downpatrick Head we trawled for an hour on deep ground, but got hardly any fish, and then went on our way. As our water tanks needed replenishing, I took a pilot and went up the river to Sligo, where we lay alongside the quay. Here Professor Johnson left us for Dublin. During the time he was with us he made some interesting observations on *Halargaster*, a unicellular alga which appears to form an important part of the algae in the water so destructive to drift nets. On Sunday I visited Llandudno to see our boat, which was all but complete, and on Monday, at 5.30 a.m., we steamed down the river and let go anchor for Sir Henry Gore-Booth to come off. As soon as all the gear was safe on board we attached a strong tow-rope to our whaler, which was a newly built Greenisland yawl, and started at full speed down the bay. The morning was very fine, but as the day went on it grew squally and the sea got up. It was, therefore, necessary to slow down so as not to sink the boat, and we had to put a man into her to bail out. At 7.30 a strong nor-westerly gale set in, so that we were glad to seek the shelter of Broadhaven just as it was getting dark. Next morning, as the sea was rough, we had fears for the boat if we attempted to tow her round Erisk Head, so the coastguards kindly took her in charge and rowed her through the canal at Belmullet. We then steamed round the Head and picked her up in Blackrock Bay in the evening.

"The next day we let go our anchor in Boffin Harbour and sent to Innishark, for Michael Halloran. He had been a great harpooner in his day, and was one of the crew when the last sunset was killed, 18 years ago, and five men lost their lives over it. Seeing a wanfish off the island the night before we arrived he went out and harpooned it. The struggle was brief, for the shark on being struck made straight for the shore and killed itself on the rocks. When he came on board I told him I was ready to go to wherever he thought the best fishing was to be had and try what Sir H. Gore-Booth could do with his harpoon gun. Halloran's opinion was that the fish would rise along the line from Slynne Head by Shark, Boffin, and on to Achill; so for several days we patrolled those waters, the weather being splendidly fine, but we never saw a fin. One day we met off Boffin H. M. gonboat Grappler. Her commander told us that he had passed through a school of about thirty sunfish off Achill. I also got a telegram from a gentleman in Belmullet to say the fish

were off Inishkeena, so off we set, and on our arrival heard that the best of them had been men hooking close to the shore up to four o'clock that day, but we were just too late. We had made the acquaintance of John Lavelle (since, I regret to say, deceased), 'King' of North Inishkeena, last year in the *Mayal*, and as I knew he was a Boffin man I gave Hollowan an opportunity to come ashore with us to see him. They had not met for 40 years and the 'Royal' greeting was quite pathetic, taking sip for sip out of the same glass of poteen. All their relatives and friends dead and alive were inquired about. It was dark when we got away and sought the shelter of Blackrock Bay.

"While at Inishkeena a curragh with two men came in from fishing. They had gone but a little way outside the island, and with hand-lines killed 30 fine cod, which the women were now splitting and salting. All around Inishkeena and Blackrock is known to be one of the best fishing grounds on the coast. On these days while patrolling for snuff and warning the boats for signs of our quarry we trawled and fished our lines about Boffin and Shark. One evening in Boffin Harbour a man in a curragh came and offered for sale 20 medium sized turbot, but as we had more fish on board than we knew what to do with, and it was too late in the day to send them to market, we could not take them. A few days afterwards he brought 15 more; these were much smaller, but he was very glad to take 10s. for the lot. I packed them in a box and despatched them via Clifton to the Dublin market. They netted, after all expenses paid, 15s., and when I handed him the balance on our next visit to Boffin he was not a little surprised, and several of his friends wished me to explain exactly how they could do the same for themselves.

"The day before we visited Boffin a fine haul of 4,000 mackerel had been made in Rushen Bay, and were sold in Westport at 12s. 6d. per 100. This was on April 28th, but up to the time we finally left this part of the coast (May 14th), though there were great signs of mackerel in the seas round Boffin and Shark all the time, no more were killed. They cannot here complain of want of gear, for Mr. Allies, the proprietor of the island, has a good boat and train of nets ready for use, if they wish to take them out. They did catch some mackerel in these nets last year, but this year they were all busy on the works. The pier in Rushen Bay will afford great protection to their boats when finished; so though the building of it may keep the men from fishing, it will, in the long run, prove a help to the industry. The boats did go out now and then in the evenings and catch some ling. The clean ground off Rushen Bay, and between it and Durillan, is a wonderfully good fishing ground. A boat from Rosedunisk, near Glenties, was fishing there each day, while we were in the locality, with long lines, and catching plaice, turbot, and gleson. We made a haul of our trawl there for only fifteen minutes, because we hitched to a rock, but in that short time we took 54 fish, including a turbot and 36 plaice. We also spent a day line fishing near the shoal off the Biffs, twelve miles from Boffin, where we had done well in the *Mayal*; we were not now so fortunate in the selection of our ground, for we got no halibut, and only a few ling. The best fishing was now nearer to shore.

"As our quest for the snuff was not likely to be crowned with success, and as my charter of the *Harley* was limited, I could not waste more time in waiting about here, so leaving Mr. Henry with Hollowan and the boat at Boffin, we took our departure on May 11th, at 5 a.m., and steamed once more for Blackrock Bay to take in coal, which I had arranged for at Belmullet. The English trawlers were still at work in Blackrock, and two Scotch steam trawlers had also arrived. The weather being now very fine, we determined on another run off to the deep sea, so when coaling was finished, and the decks cleared up, we weighed anchor at 10 a.m., and steamed down the bay. The trawlers were busy at work, and their red fires, illuminating the men and the clouds of steam, as one of them heaved her trawl, looked weird in the darkness. We proceeded to sea, and laid our course N.E.W. The night proved so foggy that it was necessary to go sometimes at half speed: but at 6.30 a.m., when I came on deck, I found we had run by log 44½ miles from Blackrock. We therefore stopped to sound, and found bottom of sand and fine gravel at 300 fathoms. The bottom did not look nice for trawling, but, thinking that we might go further and fare worse, I shot the 18-foot trawl, and veered to it 1200 fathoms. Having towed it for two hours, we began to haul at 10.25. After the winch had been reeling in for about twenty minutes, I saw that the rope was getting too much piled up at one end of the barrel, leaving a hollow at the other end. I therefore had the warp piled into this hollow to fill it up. All went well for about five minutes, when we heard a loud 'snag,' and one half of the side flange of the barrel fell to the deck, and the coils of wire halting set jammed the machinery. The lateral pressure produced by paying the rope into this wedged-shaped hollow was more than the iron could stand; and now here we were, with about 400 fathoms of rope still out, and the winch jammed. It seemed at first a most hopeless state of affairs, but my mate was equal to the occasion; and seeing the drum out of gear, and seeing the surging heads which would still work, we hauled the coils back into their place and secured them; then the drum went round, and the trawl came to the surface at 12 noon. The net was crammed with a variety of eelshodons, two kinds of *Phoronoma*, great quantities of *Spondanus* *Raschii*, also *Terebratulina*, and other creatures of interest, but only two fish, a skate, and a fishboard. While trawling the water shoaled from 500 to 375 fathoms. So we were working on a submarine mountain side. Owing to the state of the winch I could not venture another haul in such deep water, so we steamed in on a course E. by S., and at 2.30 p.m.

* The following extract from a letter I received from Mr. H. Gore-Booth, from Boffin, tells of his doings after we left. He had been searching the bottom from the top of Blackrock until near 5 p.m. :—

"Some 10 or 15 minutes afterwards we heard a yell and saw three or four girls running down to the cliff. A woman afterwards told me (John Clonahan) making tracks towards us, as if he had a good haul after him. The King started down, but lost pace at the first yell, with the single remark 'A. sk.' The moment we got to the cliff I saw my first 'snuff,' scolding rapidly towards us, showing his own fin and all these part of his back. We scrambled down the rocks as quickly as John Clonahan, who, besides, had caught us up, and trawled into the boat. We quickly bent on the line to the forepart, slipped the harpoon into the gun, while the four men urged the boat at top speed to meet the fish. He turned back towards the pier, and the men had to turn the boat to her highest speed to reach him. The King brought us up very near, meeting the fish on the port side of the boat. He was travelling so fast I was up my mind to risk the first distance, so when he turned round I took well ahead of the back fin, and let him have it. Being near the gun, and I saw a fish cut such a caper. The harpoon having a little lag and well forward, hooked him on his side towards the boat; he then went forward a few feet, turned short round parallel to the boat, showing himself right over water, until he was shown at us, when he turned again and came straight for the boat, diving under it, and rolled away. He then appeared for a moment right ahead. Our harpoon in 15 fathoms; and up to this time there was no snuff on the boat. Seeing our harpoon laid right ahead, I took a firm hold of the belayed head; and a few seconds afterwards the snuff came on the boat, when I yelled out 'A. sk. a fish!' The last flag was hoisted; and with the assistance of two other boats towed him to Boffin, where we arrived about 2.30 p.m. He took very little line, not more than 16 or 17 fathoms, including the faggot, but the value was great. I looked at my watch when he turned up, and it was 6.45; so I think we must have been between 80 to 45 minutes towing him. Shark people say they never saw a fish killed so rapidly before.

"Our crew consisted of Shark men selected by the King. They named two—Michael Hollowan, the 'King' John Hollowan, Michael Lacy, Martin King, and Clonahan, who joined us yesterday. The fish was a male, and measured 33 feet 1 inch.

"We got our first fish on Thursday at about 11.30 a.m. close to that rock at the entrance of the harbour. He gave us much better sport, running right in to the harbour where fastened and then went out nearly a mile." The net of these two fish, with some of that Sam Hollowan's fish, was sold at Glasgow for about 21s.

sounded in 275 fathoms. We shot the trawl immediately, and at 4.30 began to haul back. At 5.10 the beam and leads came safely to the surface, but with the exception of a few shrimps, the net was all torn away. This was my sixth season's trawling in deep water, and never before was I so unlucky in selection of the ground, though never before had we such splendid weather for the work.

"At 5.35 we shot our long lines in the same depth, and as a thick fog had set in, we stood by the last buoy for an hour, during which time Mr. Holt shot a skua, which we picked up, and we saw several fulmars sailing around.

"At 5.55 we began to haul lines. The take was not of much account, consisting only of a few tank and a shark new to the British fauna. The line had not been down long enough, for much of the bait was waterlogged. Darkness was closing in as we laid our course S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and steamed for Erna Head. At midnight we sounded in 60 fathoms, and as the fog continued, and no lights were visible, we altered our course for Killybegs. At 3.15 a.m., as the fog lifted, we made out the Stags of Broadhaven on our starboard beam, and at 9 a.m. we let go our anchor in Killybegs harbour. From this till the 10th of May we spent six days trawling in various parts of Donegal Bay. The best fishing was off St. John's Point and outside Inver Bay, but we also got some in the deeper water between Teelin and Innishmurray. In the upper portion of the bay a few smacks from Donegal, and one 50-ton boat, with a Dublin crew, were trawling near the N.E. corner of the bay. There were also some small open boats, Greenacres yaws, with other trawls working in the shallow water round by Rounden, and there were also the little smacks of Mullaghmore. We observed great schools of sprats followed by numerous sea-fowl; and off Inver Bay we saw the shoon boats killing quantities of large glassen with hand lines. At Teelin the people told us that they salted down considerable quantities of glassen, and we saw them everywhere on the walls and rocks drying, but they could get very low prices for them. 3s. to 4s. per dozen was a poor price for coral fish, but they have sometimes had to sell as low as 2s. I have since heard that 412 per ton was paid in Derry for these same glassen, so unless the cost of carriage absorbed it, there must have been a good profit for someone.

"When we were in Donegal Bay these fine fish, averaging 10 lbs. weight each, were taking the boats as fast as they could be put over the side.

"One day we landed on Innishmurray. Its ancient ecclesiastical and pagan remains are justly celebrated, but it is devoid of any safe landing place, and offers but little chance of site for one. A small pier or slip was about to be built by Government at the south-east end when we were there. Lobster-fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and with the cultivation of their little farms, and an occasional chance of a haul of herrings, and line fishing, occupies their time. They are fortunate in having a good supply of turf on the island.

"On the 26th of May we were joined at Killybegs by Colonel Hamilton, of Newcastle, Glenties, and we took on board a man belonging to the Houses to act as pilot in the intricate channels on that part of the coast. I desired very much to fish our lines on the great Yellow Bank, from Erna Head towards Arranmore, where the smacks from the East of Ireland used to fish in days gone by. We crossed these fishing grounds the night we steamed in for Donegal Bay, but as I was bound by our charter to deliver up the *Harlequin* in Southampton on June 10th, I had to give up the idea, knowing well that a heavy trial of such a great area would be quite worthless. At 3.27 a.m. we left Killybegs, and, steaming under the great horn rock cliffs of Slieveleague (1954 feet high), we rounded Teelin head, and, skirting the most fantastic cliff scenery on the north of the peninsula, went in amongst some sunken rocks and anchored in Davaea Bay. So far as we could learn, only one steamer had been in there before, and she went on salvage business to a wreck.

"Next morning, from 7 a.m. till 10 a.m., we trawled off the bay in a depth of 15 fathoms, but not taking much fish, we steamed to the north of Davaea Head, and trawled again, and in the afternoon returned to Longformena Bay and shot our large trawl in 7 fathoms. The 'soil' seemed all that could be desired, and at the right season it ought to be a splendid bay for small boats to trawl in. We were fortunate in getting a few turbot, but very little fish besides: it was evidently too early in the year for this bay. In the evening we landed and inspected some fine Greenacres yaws, which are much used all along the Donegal coast. We noticed a great change of appearance in boats and people after passing north of Donegal Bay. One occasionally sees an old boat like the poobooks on the Connemara coast, but they are not built now, and that style of boat has been quite abandoned in favour of the Greenacres yawl. Most of these yaws are built on Lough Foyle, at Greenacres or Morville. They cost about £11, and measure from 22 to 25 feet in length, by 6 feet beam, pointed at both ends, dinker built, and often rigged with two small sprit-masts, placed very far forward. Besides these fine yaws we here saw for the first time the curious little curraghs of the most primitive type, paddled by one man kneeling in the bow. These curious tub-shaped craft are usually about seven feet long, three feet nine inches wide, and two feet deep, and are made of a framework of timber, or rough wickerwork, covered with osage, tarred, and without a seat of any kind.

"On the 22nd we steamed round to Portnoo and gave our letters to the coastguard for post, and went on and anchored in Church Pool, at the South end of Boylagh Bay. All this part of the coast is terribly exposed to north-westerly gales. We were therefore anxious to see what shelter there might be for fishing.

"We were told that a vessel survived a winter gale in Church Pool, and that the sunken reefs in Boylagh Bay break the force of the sea. To me, however, it seems a very bad place for anything except a steamer, or else a boat that can be readily hauled up. The shores of Innishkeel Island which forms Church Pool, and is a peninsula at low water, is a famous place for hauling up boats, and would be a suitable place for hauling up large craft with a capstan, as is done on the English coast in many places. The despatch of fish from this coast will be much facilitated by the new railway to Glenties, and there need be no difficulty as to the keeping of boats suitable for fishing. At present the fishermen often bait their lobster pots with plaice and sole. Around Roaninnis Island, off this bay, is excellent lobster-fishing, and for part of every year the fishermen from Arranmore and the Rosses come down the bay and camp on the island in huts for weeks at a time. At 10.30 we shot our large trawl close off Church Pool, and towed it for two hours round Boylagh Bay, towards the northward, in about 8 fathoms of water. The 'soil' could not be more promising, but from the small size of the sole we concluded that they were only just beginning to haul into the bay, and that later in the season, August and September, it would be a fine trawling ground for small craft. Haddock were caught along here at the time of our visit by local boats, and some large hauls had been made just before we came.

"After hauling our trawl, we steamed on towards the Rosses, but as our ship drew too much water to enter by the southern channel we had, after passing Turk Rock, a most dangerous isolated rock, to steam out between the islands of Innishmurray and some reefs to the south of it; then we went round the westward of Arranmore. There being clean ground to the northward of Arranmore, we took a short scrape of the trawl; hatched in a rock, but came clear without damage, and then steamed in through the narrow channel of Rutland Harbour, and anchored off Burton Port. As this seemed a suitable place to lay the *Harlequin* aground to get her bottom cleaned and painted, we spent three days about here, visiting the islands of Innishfree and Arranmore. We were much struck by the fine class of boats used. On Innishfree we saw

the 'crack' sailing yawl of the district, owned by a man who had lately returned from America, which had won all the recent races. Many of the men about here had spent some time in America; another of them Mr. Tully Coll, of Arranmore, owned the best rowing yawl, which we also inspected. On the beach, where she was kept, we also saw 28 fine Greenacastle yaws landed up, belonging to the fishermen on the island, and 3 of the old-fashioned square stern boats. At the west corner of Arranmore, on the beach, where a pier has been built by Government, we counted 28 Greenacastle yaws and 2 square-stern boats.

"We arranged to take some boats out to the ling and cod fishing ground so that they and we should fish our lines at the same time, but unfortunately the strong north-west wind setting in made such a sea that we had to give up the plan, which we much regretted, for we should like to have seen more of such enterprising smart men, as most of them seemed to be. They place their chief reliance on lobster fishing, but ling, cod, glasse, &c., are all looked after. Some of the men spoke of being able to work larger boats, but an experiment that was tried in this direction was not very successful.

"To dredge a straight channel from Rindland Harbour to Burton Port, a distance of about half-a-mile, would, if it could be kept free, be a great advantage to the locality.

"On the evening of the 25th, when the *Harlequin* floated, we went to sea, and, steaming through the narrow channel between Orvey and Croft Islands anchored in Gola Roads. Round Orvey Island a number of men in their little outrigs were paddling about looking after their lobster pots.

"As we were now clear of the intricate narrow channels of the Binnos we landed our pilot at Binnog. There was a strong northerly gale blowing, and on returning from Binnog we sailed in our lifeboat to a little bay on the mainland where some Arran men had established themselves for many years for lobster fishing. They used pots made of netting with one entrance; they said that the two entrances fished very well when the pots could be worked near shore and attended to often, but that since the time they had first come there has been a steady falling-off in lobsters, and now they have to go farther from shore, and consequently the pots with one entrance are better, as the lobsters once in are able to stop there.

"On the Greenacastles coast this kind of pot is not approved of at all. One very good head at the work told me that netting was like pots made of the black sally twigs, for they resembled the stems of the weed. Near the same place we found other men using pots made of furze (gorse), and on the islands of Inishkea the pots are made of the large heather cut on the mountain slopes of Achill. It seems possible that certain localities are over fished, but I don't think the falling off is anywhere of a serious nature.

"On Gola the little cow-peddle cormorants are used, but the men also own a few Greenacastle yaws. On the beach where we landed a man was giving his yawl a liberal coat of red lead. Most of the boats on this coast are kept in good order and well pointed.

"The sea-floor off this part of the coast is for the most part rocky, but at about six miles N.W. of the Bloody Foreland, the Admiralty chart showed a clean patch in only 32 fathoms. On the morning of the 27th, though there was still a good deal of sea on, with a strong northerly breeze, we steamed out of Gola Roads to have a shot of our lines on this clean patch, if we could find it. At first it was impossible to get any soundings save on ragged rocks, but on striking sand and gravel mixed, we commenced to shoot. Almost immediately the lines got on to rocks, and we had great difficulty in hauling them, bursting the main line once. The baits came up almost untouched, and we caught only 3 cod and 3 ling. We then steamed on for Tory Island, and came to anchor under shelter from the north wind. The lines were now rearranged for shooting, so, with one of the Islanders on board to show us the best ground, we steamed round to the weather side of the island, on which a heavy sea was breaking. We had heard of some good trawling that had been done there, and our pilot said that the cheer in we could go the better, so I tried a shot in the midst of a boiling sea, assayed by the northerly swell and the back-wash from the cliffs. Here the *Harlequin* seemed inclined to be true to her name, and turn a complete somersault. The masked nets were torn from their lashings on the top of the deck-house and flung into the sea, and the propeller had to be instantly stopped to get them in again. When the trawl was shot, our way was so quickly stopped by the heavy sea that the ship would not come round her course, and to save her from going ashore I swung out to hold on to the warp, and signalling half-speed ahead we steamed out of this boiling cauldron. The trawl-beam, as might be expected under such treatment, stood 20 feet out of the water and then fell over on its back.

"When we far enough off the shore we stopped to get our trawl on board again, and then made another shot, towing in a line with Horn Head; coming fast on a rock we hauled back and boarded trawl, but only took very few fish. The weather was not favourable for giving the place a fair trial.

"Though we could not work the trawl close to the north of Tory, we determined to shoot our lines; so, steaming back, we hove out our first buoy off the middle of the island and shot about a 120 hooks, i.e. 300 fathoms of line, in a northerly direction, and as it was now getting dark we steamed round to the lee side of the island, and anchored for the night. Next morning at 5 A.M. we hauled the line. The take consisted of 31 ling, 1 halibut weighing 65 lbs., 1 cod, 1 glasse, and 1 skate. Considering that the baits had all been used before, for the line was not rebaited after our haul off Gola, and the short bit of line that we set, it may be judged what rich fishing grounds these are. We should have liked very much to have spent a few days about here, but there being no time for this, we steered into the wide bay to the westward of Horn Head, and shot our large trawl in about 10 fathoms off Ballynam Bay. Owing to the heavy swell breaking into surf we could not keep as close to shore as I wished, and after going a short distance the trawl hitched. A little further in the bay is all clean. The haul, though short, showed that we were on a good ground, for we had 1 turbot, 6 cod, and 23 plaice. We now steamed in to Sheephaven, where we shot our trawl near the entrance in 25 fathoms; next day we continued our operations in this well-stocked bay, our object being to get certain data as to the movements of the fish, to compare with previous knowledge of the locality. Here, as in other large bays, the sole, plaice, and turbot move up into the shoal water, inside the 10 fathom line, in July, August, and September. Even now, at the end of May, they were beginning to haul in, though a few were still to be had in the deeper water. This bay is a great fishing ground for herrings in the autumn and winter.

"May 29th, we left Sheephaven, and after a brief visit to the entrance of Malin Bay, steamed on to Lough Swilly, where we took some fine turbot; after coaling on Monday morning we proceeded to Malin Head, and anchored in Ardara Bay. On going ashore we found that a good many fishermen live about here, but owing to the strong tides round Malin Head they did not fish long lines. With handlines, however, they seemed to be doing very well, for some boats that came in from fishing near Inishkeel had up to 15 dozen glasse and cod per boat after five hours' fishing. As I knew that our buoys were safe to keep afloat, just as it was getting dark we went out and shot a short line off the Head. At 5.30 A.M. we hauled it, and caught 18 ling, 3 cod, and a large cunner.

"Steaming on to Lough Foyle, where I wished to inspect some of the yards where the Greenacastle yaws are built, we anchored at Moville for a few hours. Owing to a recent by-law having been made protecting the fishers waters off Portrush from steam trawlers, I was anxious to see what fish there was at this season outside

the prohibited limits. We accordingly made a haul of an hour's duration, the result being that we caught 102 grey gurnard, mostly small, 15 sole, 3 small turbot, 1 brill, and 10 plaice. At Portrush, where we anchored, we gave away about 50 shads to the local boats to bait their lobster pots. At dusk several local snappers came out of the harbour to spend the night trawling. Next morning, June 4th, at 2 A.M., our work now being over, we again weighed anchor, and steaming through Rathlin Sound about sunrise, and down through the North Channel, we reached Kingstown Harbour at 9 same evening. Nothing remained but to land gear in Dublin and clean up the ship. This being done, I sent four of my crew to their homes, and steaming on to Southampton delivered the *Forbesia* to her owner.

"During the course of our Survey, we only touched on some districts for a few hours, which would take weeks to investigate, while other experiments involving too much time had altogether to be abandoned; but a fair outline sketch of the capabilities of the western sea fisheries was what we attempted, and that much, at all events, I hope has been accomplished. In Mr. Holt's reports will be found much valuable information on the more scientific aspects of the question, and I think he has succeeded in throwing much light on the natural history of British fishes. He was enthusiastically assisted by Mr. Lane, while Mr. Bourne was assisting in the observations and records which fell to his lot to keep. During the whole course of our two cruises we experienced nothing but help and kindness from the residents on the coast—along and hilly, rich and poor.

SECTION II.

FISHING GROUNDS, &c.

"On the West Coast one often hears of 'fishing banks.' The phrase rarely means a 'bank,' i.e. a shoal, in the ordinary meaning of the word. Off the West of Ireland there are very few outlying shoals; one small patch N. of the Skelligs, and one twelve miles N. of Baffin, are the most striking. These are, no doubt, good fishing grounds; but, as often as not, what is called a 'bank' by the fisherman is a depression instead of a shoal. A 'bank' really means a fishing ground; and this is either a roughish patch of bottom, with small, loose gravelly stones, mixed with sand, where the surrounding sea-floor is mostly sand (these occur chiefly on the south portion of the West Coast), or a patch of clean ground, where lines can be shot, and where the surrounding sea-floor is mostly rock, as off the coast of Donegal.

"Since old reports on the fishing grounds of the West Coast were written, the Admiralty charts have come into existence, and are the very best guide to the fisherman. We had all the charts published, referring to the West Coast, on board the *Fingal* and *Nerepis*; and, when we got the bearings of a good fishing ground from local fishermen, we almost always located it on the chart as a patch of clean ground amongst rocks, or roughish ground in the middle of a wide area of sand. Close to rough ground is the best place for cod and ling; they can sometimes be caught far away from rocks, on clean ground. When, however, we shot on purely rocky ground we never did much good, and ran a great risk of losing our gear. Besides the nature of the bottom, the set of the tides near shore has to be considered. This is more complicated. Off Boffin and Shark the tide runs strong; and outside the line taken by the stream is considered the best place to fish long lines. But, off Tory, the best haul we made on our cruise was where the tide runs at about four knots; but the lines were down for the slack water at the turn of the tide. Cod and ling can be fished far in such open bays as Donegal and Dingle; but where islands are off the coast, like the Aran Islands, Shark, Baffin, Turk, &c., the fishing is far in a way the best on the seaward side.

"The name 'Yellow Bank' has been applied to various places, e.g. the great area of nearly level ground extending for thirty miles and more S.W. off the south islands of Aran; and also to the similarly wide area of ground out to the 50 fathom line between Arranmore in Donegal and Erris Head in Mayo. A small bank, which is a good trawling ground, close off Sligo, is also called the 'Yellow Bank.'

"If any intelligent fisherman takes the Admiralty chart of the seas of Donegal or the west of Mayo, and goes to the spots marked 'mud,' he is sure to be on 'the banks.' A favourite spot for the Skerries men was a patch off the Skerries, to the north of Arranmore; and another ten miles north of Tory Island, keeping Muckish Mountain and the Tory lighthouse in a line. These fishing grounds off Tory are frequented by all the boats on the North Coast when a good take of fish is required. They go off thence from as far as Sligothaven and Mulroy Bay, in their Greenacres' gowls.

"On the South of Ireland the cod and ling seem to migrate from east to west; so that, off Cape Clear, they can be killed later in the season than off Dungarvan and Ballycotton. In the Irish Sea they also pass from one locality to another, going northward. But, off the West Coast, the migrations seem to be only from deeper water to shallower water, and vice versa; the fish being all the time obtainable off the same part of the coast.

"The coast fishermen of the West count upon November to end of March as the best season for long line fish; but it was about the 1st of April that the East Coast snappers used to come round to commence their work on the western fishing grounds.

"The best grounds for prime flat-fish, such as turbot and sole, are most certainly in the season from March to September, and probably up to November, in the bays. In March they are in about 30 to 40 fathoms; and, later on they move in-shore. Plaice seems to migrate in schools, the large fish keeping more or less together. When a school of plaice come in on a certain ground, great quantities of them can be captured. When they leave, a certain number of small and medium size plaice seem to remain constantly on the ground; but where the large plaice go to is not easy to discover. We never took them in deep water.

"The area which may be counted on as the habitat of prime fish would appear to be but small. On the great areas of clean ground, outside the 50 fathom line, other flat-fish, witches, and pole-dabs (called white sole in Dublin) are very common, and are probably the most numerous of any flat-fish in the Irish sea. The area occupied by them extends to beyond the 200 fathom line, which in one direction is nearly 200 miles from shore.

"In 1881 I trawled a considerable number of witches in 815 fathoms, in company with an allied species until then unknown to British fauna.

"Taking a wider view of the possible fishing grounds off the West of Ireland, and judging from the deep-water experiments which we made, I believe that haddock, ling, hake, and, perhaps, also cod, are to be found pretty equally distributed over the same vast area between the line of 200 fathoms and the coast. We experienced some difficulty in bringing fish to the surface from the greater depths on the line, owing to the fish being attacked by swarms of small crustaceans which devoured both baits and fish. This may not happen every where, nor at all seasons. The trawl, at all events, brought them up all right. We experienced no more trouble in trawling in 200 fathoms than in 50; the trawl showed no greater tendency to capsize.

In the *Fingal* and *Harlequin* we never made a "feul shot" in deep water. In the *Flying Falcon*, in 1889, and in the *Flying Fox*, in 1890, I remember the trawl having capsize in deep water only twice or three times out of a great number of hauls. Our experience has shown that to steer the ship straight, to keep her going at about two knots while the warp is running out, to have an iron weight attached to the cod end so that the net won't fall over the beam, will make all work right. Taking, then, the 200 fathoms line as the boundary for all practical purposes, it will be seen what vast areas are open for experiment. In the short time at our disposal, and owing to the summer of 1890 being a constant series of westerly gales, we were unable to accomplish all that I expected. We fished the deep water off Kerry and Mayo, but there is a great bank extending westward known as the "Porcupine Bank," where the water shoals to 75 fathoms at a distance of 120 miles west from Galway Bay which should be experimented on. For it must be remembered that the best halibut ground on the banks of Newfoundland is in water from one to two hundred fathoms round the margin of Grand Bank.

"The abundance of fish food on and near the bottom is most striking, and its presence would pass unknown did we not take special means to discover it. With the trawl we always went down a number of small muslin tow nets, some inside the trawl, others trailing in the wake of the cod end, and others on the beam. When the inside tow nets were suitably arranged they often came up packed with minute fish, shrimps of various species, and other kinds of invertebrates. The minute fish were, generally speaking, in the early season, gobies of various species, and other small forms that never grow larger. Later in the season, i.e., in the summer months, the young of large fish become more numerous, and in August quantities of flatfish less than an inch long become common. The tables accompanying the copy of this report, presented to the Royal Dublin Society, show the periods for spawning, founded on dissection of nearly every fish that was captured. The development of fish was also constantly being investigated by the capture of their eggs in the surface nets, which were worked at all times while we were trawling. Thus young sole, mackerel, cod, &c., were hatched out in the glass vessels on board the *Harlequin*, and amongst other interesting observations of this nature large haddock were taken in a depth of 150 fathoms in the act of spawning, at the same time the surface nets capture their fertilized eggs floating isolated near the surface of the sea. These eggs were also hatched out on board, and the young haddock lived until they reached the post-larval stage. Mr. Holt's observations on these questions, with his drawings taken on board the *Fingal*, have already appeared in the *Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*. His observations in the *Harlequin* will, I hope, in due course, be published as a second series.

SECTION III.

BAIT.

"Of vital importance to the prosecution of line fishing is the supply of bait. In Scotland the importance of this question may be estimated from the fact that the mere carriage of shellfish for bait costs the fishermen about £30,000 per annum. By proper organization and working of all the fisheries together, there would be on the West Coast an abundance of mackerel for bait from March to November. Herrings are generally obtainable when fished for on some part of the coast, and nothing could be better than these two baits for lines hooked quickly. For night shots, which are best for ling, and for which a tougher bait is desirable, there is an abundance of conger. An export trade for conger exists at present on various parts of the coast, there being a good price for this fish in the English markets.

"When used for bait conger is of little use when fresh; it must be "hung" for a few days and be rather "high" and soft. The success of fishing depends greatly on this bait being in a proper condition. Whelks are abundant in most harbours, and in many bays there are great banks of scallops. Crabs are used as bait for herring. Mussels of small size exist in considerable quantities, and occasionally very large ones were taken in the trawl. If necessary, the cultivation of large mussels by transplanting the small ones to muddy estuaries could easily be accomplished, but at present this seems unnecessary if the available resources were properly worked. Of all bait bags are most generally useful, and are to be had in abundance in all flat strands. In Scotland sea-anemones are a favourite bait for cod, but are never used on the Irish coast.

SECTION IV.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHERIES—SPRING MACKEREL FISHING.

"To discuss whether the Western Fisheries are capable of development or not they must be considered separately, the conditions being very varied. The most important sea fishery on the Irish coast is that for the **SPRING MACKEREL**, commencing on the south about the 17th March, and lasting to near the end of June. It is a fresh fish trade, and requires ice and rapid despatch. For it large boats sailing from Scotland, Isle of Man, Lowestoft, and many places in the South and East of Ireland flock to all the ports from Kinsale to the Shannon. These boats come, with nets, about 2600 each, and when the mackerel fishing is over they leave the South and West of Ireland for the Irish Sea to follow the herring fishing. Some even go off to the north of Scotland in Autumn; others take to line fishing; a few lay up for the winter. The canoes and small local boats also participate in the advantages derived from the existence of this fishing, and get good prices for fish caught at a trifling expense. Steamers engaged by the buyers attend these fleets to run the fish direct, packed in ice, to the English markets. This fishing, therefore, is limited, as I have before pointed out, to the districts from which it is possible with quick steamers to get the fish to English markets. A comparatively small portion only of the fish caught goes by rail, because the damage to fish in transit is much less in a steamer than by rail. Early mackerel fetch in England as much as £3 per hundred, whereas, after April the price goes down to £1 10s. and even lower. There is now no doubt but that our western coasts far beyond where the fishery ceases are frequented by the schools of spring mackerel. There are rumours which I have not been able to verify, that they are often off the coast in February. Such early mackerel would fetch a fine price and pay well for railway transport. At all events they are on the coast in March, but except south of Galway Bay, not as yet fished for. The question arises, would the best thing to develop this industry be to induce the coast fishermen to buy large boats, or would it help them much for others to provide them with such boats. Supposing that a large boat, such as is used in the mackerel fishery, were given to a Galway, Mayo, or Donegal crew; to ensure the vessel paying her way they should, under present circumstances, go to the South of Ireland, ship a couple of skilled hands and fish with the fleets, in touch with the fish factors and markets. If not, they might turn her into a small trawler and work from Galway, Westport, or Donegal, but most probably what they would count on as most remunerative would be for two-thirds of the crew to

retire, the nets should be put ashore, and the boat used for trading not fishing, that is, supposing the boats so placed were few and far between. If there were many boats fishing, say from 30 to 50, manned chiefly by expert hands, it is possible that fish merchants would come, bring ice and stowages, and purchase the fish. To make their trade as profitable as if carried on from the north coast, the fish should be purchased at a cheaper rate. If the fish turned out more plentiful on the west than on the south, all difficulties would vanish, if not they should move south for the higher prices. There is, again, the co-operative system which one fleet of Manxmen in the South Coast works with success, when the profit to the fish factor is eliminated, and on this system a fleet working on the West Coast might pay, if worked with due care and energy; but it should be remembered that the great practical experience of these Manxmen is an important element of success not to be brought into existence by magic. One thing alone would make success certain, viz., that the supply of fish on the West Coast should be exceed that on the South. This is, however, an unknown quantity in the calculation.

"Were this fleet once established, and the market by its means brought to the spot, every small boat and every individual of the coast population possessed of the slightest energy would participate in the benefit, as is the case on the South Coast, and there is every reason to believe that the people would avail themselves of a market thus brought to their doors. What dissuades them most of all and makes people often describe them as lazy is, that, dependent as they at present are for sale of coarse fish on the limited markets of Clifden, Galway, Westport, &c., they may toil all night fishing, and all day making a long journey with the fish to find the market glutted, and receive no remuneration at all proportionate to the effort made. Perseverance in fishing, even when the steady market is brought to their doors, will, in many cases, have to be learned. In my former reports I have dwelt upon the autumn mackerel fishery, which is chiefly a curing trade for American markets, and gives employment to a great number of local hands. This might with little difficulty be further developed, so long as the American demand lasts.

"LONG-LINE FISHING.

"The fish taken in considerable quantities by this method are ling, cod, conger, haddock, glasson (called also coal fish and black pollock), hake, and halibut. There are plenty of all these fish to be caught, and the supply does not vary much in different years, though the presence or absence of dogfish, and the state of the weather may sensibly affect the fishing. On Valentia, the Aran Islands, Inishark, Banna, Inishake, Aranmore, Tory, and Inishabrain, are some of the best fishing grounds. The winter months are best for cod, but ling may be caught at all times. For inland grounds the spring is best, and for deeper grounds the summer months. Fleets of large smacks or wherries used in times gone by to come from Rish and Skerries and other ports on the East of Ireland to fish these grounds, especially those of Donegal and Mayo, arriving about April. The custom was for part of the crew to remain on shore in some sheltered cove to cure the fish while the others worked the line. Though an odd smack or two occasionally makes a venture in this fishing, yet for all practical purposes it has been abandoned. Various reasons are given for this. It is probably the fact that the fish are not fatter, but that the men who used to work this fishing find other fishing more profitable. Fishing for congers near the Isle of Man, on account of nearness to the markets, pays these fishermen better than voyages to the West Coast. In the years when bounties were given on curing stations maintained, these fleets visited the West Coast in the greatest numbers.

"At present this long-line fishing is carried on almost exclusively by canvas canoes and row boats, and twenty dozen ling and cod per boat is not an uncommon take for a night's fishing. Some of this fish is sold fresh, but the bulk not fully cured is sold wet out of pickle on market days in the coast towns. Where the fishing ground is too far from these market towns, it does not pay at all, nor does it pay the fishermen, even near these towns, to go on fishing when the local market is glutted, as it frequently is.

It may be concluded from the above that the first desideratum for the development of this fishery on a large scale would be to establish a system of curing which would fit the fish for sale in distant markets. To do this skilled curers should be induced to establish themselves on the coast, and either to speculate in the trade on their own account, which would be best, or else to work under orders with a view to curing and marketing the fish. Climatological difficulties need not be quoted by objectors, for in climates so diverse as the west coast of France, Norway, Iceland, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, fish suitable for the Continental markets can be produced successfully. In the years 1847 to 1849, when curing was carried on extensively, the fish cured at Dingle sometimes fetched from 1s. to 4s. per cwt. more than Shetland ling in the open market.

A fatal mistake in efforts to improve the West Coast fisheries is, that the first thing necessary is "large boats," and consequently a venture is in danger of being saddled at the outset with a weight of expense that ultimately brings it to smash. This idea about large boats prevails not only in the minds of strangers, who have theories on the subject not founded on facts, but in the talk of the fishermen themselves. If curing were established a plentiful supply of cod, ling, &c., to keep the trade going, will readily be brought in by the existing boats and curage, if the price which the curer can pay is good enough in the opinion of the fishermen, while if the initial expenditure were higher, of course a higher price should be asked. When necessity arose for larger supplies larger boats could be tried. It is difficult to guarantee the profits of an enterprise, so much depends on how it is carried out; but at 6s. per dozen for cod and ling, curing ought to pay. In the old curing days from 3s. to 5s. per dozen used to be paid for ling, and 3s. to 5s. for cod. The wholesale price for cured fish was, however, much the same as now, and the women engaged used to work at 1d. per hour.

"On the American coast the best cod cured in the New England States are those taken by coast fishermen in dories, built very much on the plan, and possessing many, though not all, of the good qualities of the curage of our western coast. When schooners go to the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, they carry on deck eight or ten of these dories; the schooner is used as a house for the men, a refuge in storms, and a curing place for the fish, but the fishing is all carried on from the dories. It is needless to point out how much greater risk the little boat runs in this kind of fishing, than when they are put out for a few miles from the sheltered rocks so numerous on our West Coast. On the Grand Bank the great distance of the fishing ground from land makes the schooner a necessity. The coast cured fish are always better, because they can be landed fresh, and cured to greater advantage. Off the West of Ireland some of the best fishing is less than five miles from shore. If a sufficient number of small boats were fishing, a steamer to collect the fish every day, and fetch it to the curing station, would be an advantage.

"Long lines, or spilloes, are also employed in certain bays for the capture of flat fish, but the supply to the great markets from this source is insignificant.

TRAWLING.

The more experience I have had of this class of fishing (I have been trawling every year for the last 25 years), the more difficult I find it to deal with the question. During the time we have been engaged on this survey, I think we have sampled almost every trawling ground between Cork and the north of Donegal, and think I may state, as a primary fact, that there are no trawling grounds on the west of Ireland, in moderate depths, at all to compare in extent with those of the North Sea or St. George's Channel and Irish Sea.

* Certain large bays are very rich in fish, and of these Galway Bay and Dingle Bay are worked with fair energy by local fishermen possessed of fine able 40-ton boats, which have been purchased in England and elsewhere. The Kinnema river is trawled by a couple of local hookers and two little steam trawlers belonging to Bantary. There is plenty of room for them and for an occasional Manx trawler which sometimes fishes in the bay. Donegal Bay is worked by a few small smacks and open row boats with otter trawls. This fishing is all about the shallow water, near the inner parts of the bay, and there would seem to be room for a small fleet, like those of Galway and Dingle, to work the deeper waters with success. When the railway to Killybegs is open, it will probably lead to a development of this kind. These are the only areas of large extent on the West Coast where trawling can be prosecuted. There are a number of smaller bays specially good for sole, turbot, &c., but which are not of sufficient extent to bear constant trawling by large vessels. The principal are:—Ballyshelligs and St. Finan's Bays, worked by Dingle and Bantary trawlers; Brandon Bay, closed to all trawling; the small bays of South Connemara, suitable for otter trawling with small boats; Clew Bay, where the same kind of fishing is coming into use, Blackrock Bay, the richest trawling ground in Ireland; no local boats work it, but it is a favorite spot for large English steam trawlers to visit at certain seasons; it would be particularly suitable for trawling with hookers. The distance from rail is a difficulty of which the steam trawlers carrying ice are independent. Killalea Bay, worked by a few open boats, is closed to steam trawling. Boylagh Bay not attempted; it is dangerous for large sailing craft, being devoid of shelter from north-westerly winds. Ballynas, or Ternure Bay, of which the same may be said except that it is exposed only to the points from N.W. by W. to N.E. Sheephaven, which with Blackrock and Ballyshelligs Bays may be looked on as the three best fishing grounds for sole on the whole coast. Lough Swilly has in it many trawling grounds worked by a few local smacks.

For all practical purposes these are the places which are available for the industry. We tried many other trawling grounds, and experimented on grounds in deeper water than those hitherto worked, but the results, as regards the capture of prime fish, was not satisfactory; and so far as my experience goes for the seasons in which I have fished, viz. from the middle of March to 1st of September, there is no use in looking for large takes of sole, plaice, or turbot outside the 50-fathom line, which on the West Irish Coast differs but little from the limit of territorial waters. The best fishing in these months is inside the 40-fathom line. Of the places where we trawled outside the ordinary trawling grounds the only promising ones were in 50 fathoms off Dingle Bay, and close outside the Aran Islands. On the former ground we took some good black sole, and on the latter good turbot. It is possible that in the winter months certain areas in deeper water which we found reproductive, might, owing to the migration of fish, be worth working. On all the deep water grounds to which I have referred there is an abundance of whitefish and white sole. These are, of all flat-fish, the most abundant outside the 40-fathom line. In depths from 100 to 500 fathoms we found them very common. With a small 16-foot trawl we killed 47 of them in an hour's haul in 170 fathoms. Though excellent for the table their market value is too low to render them of much account. Coarse fish, such as hake, cod, halibut, &c., which are often taken in the trawl, and which pay trawlers very well on the English coast, might not be of sufficient value to compensate for the expenses of steam trawling and carriage, though no doubt such fish work when taken in abundance, as is occasionally possible, swell the profits of sailing trawlers. No Irish trawler counts much on such fish for profit, as is shown by the low sized hauls used, compared with those of English boats.

Improved railway communication will favour the development of trawling more than any other fishing except possibly that for lobsters, because prime fish, such as are taken in the trawl, will bear the expense of long railway journeys which coarse fish will not. In looking therefore for a fish trade for the new railway lines, trawling of some sort will be of much importance. The Steam Trawling Act of 1889 renders investment in this branch of the business precarious, for our Fishery Board is frequently looked to to close against steam trawling the very places where trawling is likely to prove remunerative. Sailing trawling seems capable of some further development, and would prove invaluable for the support of large boats which at other seasons might be engaged in mackerel, hake, or herring fisheries, and, in proportion to the money invested, would offer employment to a far greater number of people than is possible when steamers are used.

* If a few smart hands could be brought from Co. Cork to demonstrate the use of the pole and otter trawl, such as the Cork harbor men use, many bays might be profitably fished. Otter trawling is coming into vogue on many parts of the West Coast. Beam trawlers, as a rule, look with contempt on the use of any gear but their own, but from many years' experience with otter trawls, I believe, in shallow bays as much good fish would be killed with less expense; and as the otter trawl cannot be left fishing for long, and as it becomes useless when choked with rubbish, it is, for these reasons alone, much less destructive to small fish than the beam trawl.

In 1880, when on the Connemara coast in the *Fingal*, I gave some fishermen a few demonstrations in their own bays of the use of the otter trawl. The result was that five boats, with the help of Fishery loans, fitted themselves out with small otter trawls, costing about £5 each. As a commencement the experiment has been satisfactory, for fifteen men were thus able to support themselves through a bad year without recourse to the relief works. Miss M. Mansfield, an enterprising lady much interested in the Connemara fishermen, despatched the fish to the Dublin market; and though from her hooks, which she has kindly shown to me, I fear she lost money, yet the result was encouraging.

* The winter months in these bays seem the best for large plaice, sole, and turbot. From December 6 to April 25 she sent to Dublin 4316 plaice, 32 sole, 12 turbot. In the summer months the same crews fished for lobsters and other fish, a good deal of which was cured and sold locally.

HERRINGS, &c.

* Herrings of very fine quality are off some part of the coast, so far as we could make out, all the year. They are fished for in certain bays on a small scale in the autumn and winter, the usual method being to moor small pieces of net in the bay at night and take them up in the morning. They are also taken by seining, but no large trains of nets are tried, nor are herrings fished for in the open sea.

"While we were on the Donegal coast a smack from Ekerries was in the houses selling salt herrings which she brought from Scotland. With a skilled crew or two and a small fleet of herring boats, the supply in the open sea, before the fish enter the bays, and its value could be put to a practical test. Anything said till that is done is little more than theory. There are good and bad herring years, and chancing on a bad season at the commencement has brought more than one speculation to a premature conclusion.

"The great takes of bream, gurnard, &c., made every year supply local needs and find a sale in the local markets; but in the light of trade these are not of much importance. It must, however, be remembered that gurnard and bream are the favourite food of the people, who rarely eat flat-fish, and never think under any circumstances of touching skate and ray, which are abundant, and would in other countries be looked upon as a valuable food supply.

GREAT GLUTS OF FISH.

"Occasionally it comes on the sea-coasts of all maritime countries that great schools of fish approach the shore and are to be taken in greater abundance than can adequately be dealt with. During the last thirty-five years I remember this having frequently been the case near my home on the coast of Cork. I have seen the harbour of Youghal "boiling" with schools of scuds (horse mackerel), and the farmers carting them away for manure. In other years sprats would come in in like abundance and be similarly dealt with. Mackerel and gurnard also I remember killing with our oars when the bay was teeming with them. Excessive takes of hake on the south and glaucous on the north are not unusual. On some part or other of the coast, and I think more frequently in the bays of the west, this is of periodic occurrence; and visitors who have happened to witness such a sight have been greatly struck by it; and in evidence before Commissions of Inquiry much has been made of it to show the great supply of fish on the coast. It is impossible to deal with such great rushes of fish adequately, for years may elapse, and gats become rotten, between one such season and another. Nothing is a greater help in this direction than telegraphic communication and steam transport. Salt can then be obtained at less reasonable charges than local traders used to lay on when such chances occurred, and a larger market can be reached. Further organisation to concentrate fisheries to the spot where the fish are in abundance might be possible, and the utilisation of fish refuse as manure, so profitable in other countries, should receive careful attention.

LOBSTERS.

This fishery is so important that it must be treated by itself. It commences about the 1st of May, and is prosecuted with considerable energy all the summer and autumn. The coast fishermen look to it as their most important means of earning money, lobsters fetching about 10s. per dozen at the commencement of the season, but the price falls to 7s. or even lower, later on. If I were asked what were the chief industries of the coast population in the more crowded districts of the West, I would say lobster fishing and kelp harvesting. Lobster fishing has much to recommend it. The pots when put down practically fish for themselves while the owner is occupied in looking after his tillage, &c. The initial expense is very small, the pots as a rule being made of twigs by the men themselves, and lobsters command a ready sale. Buyers are established in various places, and well-matched come from Southampton to all the more southern portions of the West Coast. Till this year these well-boats were prohibited from visiting the French coast. Now that this prohibition has been removed, it may have a damaging effect on the Irish trade, but at present the demand for lobsters seems good, and the supply is fairly constant. Some lobster men told me that the early season of 1891 has been the best for years, while other long-established lobster fishers report a decrease in the supply.

The facilities which have been so well utilised for increasing the supply by artificial propagation on the Newfoundland coast do not exist on ours.* When lobsters are collected in vast numbers to be canned, then the ova is removed. In our case lobsters must be sent to market with ova attached, for a pen lobster, i.e., a lobster with a few thousand young lobsters just ready for birth, is considered the height of excellence by the intelligent consumer, who over his lobster salad, often expatiates on the villainy of poaching and all other bad practices detrimental to the fish supply of the nation.

"The lobster fishers are not always content with setting their pots close to home. When the supply is slack, they go away in their carriages or pookowns for days or even weeks at a time, and take their pots to more distant parts of the coast. They camp under the upturned canvas, and show by their energy in this fishing that if any other fishing paid them equally well they would persevere equally in the prosecution of it. This industry will be decidedly benefited by improved facilities for the despatch of fish to market afforded by the new railways.

"On some parts of the coast a considerable trade exists in the despatch of boiled shrimps to the English markets. This trade might certainly be adopted in localities where it is not now carried on, as also the periwinkle trade and the preparation of carriages. As the decline of the oyster trade is one affecting the beds of all Northern Europe, and has been treated of in *extenso* by specialists, I shall not go into the matter here.

"In this review of the Western Fisheries I have omitted all but the more salient facts. We may now consider what improvements are necessary in boats and harbours, and how the men of the West Coast are fitted for the work expected of them.

SECTION V.

BOATS.

"The boats employed at present on the Western Fisheries and owned by residents on the coast, are about thirty trawlers of 30 tons and upwards, three or four small steam trawlers, and a few smacks and hookers from 10 to 20 tons. Of this latter class of craft there are, however, very great numbers engaged in trading that would be well fitted for fishing, if it paid them better. Smaller hookers are used by the Claddagh fishermen for line fishing and herring fishing. The still smaller hookers and pookowns of from 2 to 5 tons used for kelp gathering, turf carrying, and occasionally fishing, are very numerous.

"Of row-boats the most commonly used are carvel built, tarred yawls, worth about £29 each. Along the Donegal coast, Greenacree yawls, clinker built, sharp at both ends, light, fast and weatherly, usually painted with white or red lead, and costing about £11 fully found, are rapidly taking the place of the old boats.

"The craft, however, which is most characteristic of the West Coast, is the carriage, or canvas canoe. The best models are those of the Kerry coast. These craft are about 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep, built

* Signs have, however, recently been taken by the Scotch Fishery Board to establish lobster rearing on this coast.

of a neat framework of seven slips of timber running fore and aft, and attached to ribs of the same thickness, the whole covered with tanned canvas. They are built at a cost of about £8. They are propelled by eight oars, each man pulling two. The oars, with blades only two inches wide, are made with a hole to fit over a single thowl pin, and when let go hang along the side. When a canoe is being sailed with a small spritsail, the oars thus form a kind of leeboard to leeward the drifting to leeward. The most striking feature in the construction of these canoes is the great rake up of floor and gunwale both fore and aft. They do not, therefore, bury themselves in a sea, and as the round breast of a seagull runs over the waves, so the canoe bounces the sea, and is "on the top of everything." When head to sea or running before it, they are perfectly safe. So safe are they that in contracts for attendance on lighthouses, there is sometimes a proviso to the effect that the contractor reserves the liberty of substituting "carragh service" for "boat service," when the weather is too bad for the latter.

In speed no row boat can match them; having no keel, and presenting an absolutely minimum surface for water friction, the full power of the oarsmen is translated into speed ahead. One might think that the high-raked bow would catch the wind and hold them back; but the time to see a carragh to the best advantage is when dashing along straight into the wind's eye. Again, the weakest point about a carragh would seem to be her unsuitability for landing on a rocky shore.

On the Blaskets, when a very smart crew found it difficult to land us without our boat being smashed, the carragh put her stern on the smooth rock, we stepped on board, and were taken off through broken water with ease. On smooth rocks or smooth sand a carragh is safe enough; and they are so light that the crew, without looking for other help (which would be the case if they had a heavy boat), are able to turn her over, take her up on their heads, and so bear her to a place of perfect safety without trouble. They are almost safer on sea than on land; for, owing to their great lightness, precautions have to be taken to prevent their being blown from their resting places by gales of wind.

In America, I was much struck by the similarity of the dories used by the coast fishermen round Cape Anne to the Irish carraghs. They possess many, though not all, of the good qualities I have mentioned. In a letter, which I saw, from one sailing skipper to another, describing his experiences amongst the islands of the Southern Ocean, he was emphatic on the subject of small boats for use on a stormy coast, possessing the qualities which are to be found most completely expressed in the Kerry canoe.

On the coasts of Clare and Galway, as we go further north, we see changes in the build; and carraghs for two or three men, instead of four, become common. The neat, light framework is modified, on the Connemara coast, the canoes are shorter, and have more beam, and the canvas is laid on a complete light shell of planking. This precludes the possibility of the canvas being injured from the inside; but it makes them much more heavy. They cost about £4.

In Inishkea the men told us they preferred two thowl pins to the single one. On the Donegal coast we came upon the most primitive form—an almost square basket of wicker-work covered with canvas, devoid of seats or oars, propelled by one man with a single paddle. They are as buoyant as a bubble, and so light, that a man can easily carry one on his head; these cost no more than £2. About Sheephaven the carraghs have a pointed "skille" bow.

So much are the good qualities of the carragh appreciated by the West Coast fishermen, that, when we were inspecting the relief works on Inishkea, where the cliff was being cut down, and a smooth slope made to facilitate the landing up of boats, one of the islanders, in descending to us on the great advantage of the work, placed foremost the fact that for the future carraghs could be kept on the island, whereas up to the present they were limited to heavy boats, which required all hands which the village could spare to haul up. When a carragh comes in, after her night's fishing, her own crew can now take her up the slope; and so a difficulty in the prosecuting of the industry is removed.

The structure of the coast determines, to a great extent, the kind of craft most suitable. In some localities (as, for instance, south Connemara) there are innumerable small tidal creeks, where boats can go far inland, and be out of reach of the Atlantic swell; here, hookers of various sizes are likely to be found; but, where no such shelter is available, boats must be landed up; and, for many other reasons, the carragh will always be the most suitable craft for an exposed coast. The fact that the Donegal coast fishermen have discarded the old hooker-shaped row boats, in favour of the Greenacastie yawl, I think, when we consider that the conditions of the West Donegal coast are very similar to other parts of the West of Ireland, is a proof that this build of boat is the most suitable. When loaded with nets or fish they float lighter than the wall-sided boat; and, from their sharp-pointed ends, will make better weather when running or when head to sea. Friendly criticism at coast regattas between Donegal and Connemara crews would demonstrate some of the good qualities of the various craft better than any amount of writing.

If mackerel and herring fishing in the open sea were to be tried, suitable craft should be brought from these places where the best models can be found.

The small Ingal boats that come from Campbelltown and Isle of Man, for the South of Ireland mackerel fishery, would be excellent models to begin on, and would be quite equal to the work required of them on the West Coast.

The present type of hooker is excellent for sailing, but not for carrying a heavy load of wet nets and fish, consequently in the Obidhagh of Galway we find the herring boats equipped with trunks of shallow nets, the whole trunks being only 100 to 120 fathoms long.

Supposing the deep hooks (shown on the map attached to the copy of this Report presented to and published by the Royal Dublin Society) were ever worked, and there were a curing station on the Galway coast, the most economic method of carrying on the industry would be by a fleet of cod smacks anchored on the fishing ground and attended by one or more steam liners who could act as carriers.

If the live fish trade were to be attempted, and I think it ought to have a trial, for the market prices for live are so much higher than for dead fish, steam wall-boats should come round the coast, and hookers fitted with wells could collect the fish.

SECTION VI.

HARBOURS AND OTHER WORKS.

I suppose there is no stretch of coast of the same length in any country so well furnished with natural harbours and creeks as on the South and West Coasts of Ireland, and the piers built by the Board of Works are, so far as workmanship goes, most excellent. In considering their suitability for fishing purposes two points have to be noted—their distance from the best fishing grounds, and the facilities existing for

† Dr. Gravelle of the *minibus* "Ester," in "Tales of the Deep," describes a similar experience in the Aran Islands.

despatch of fish from them to distant markets. The recent great extension of railways will reduce the difficulties in the latter case, but when fish are taken in large quantities, the question whether steam carriers would be more economical than railway has to be dealt with. This is too much of a trade question to be discussed here.

"From the mouth of the Shannon southwards both means of carriage are utilized in the smoked fishery. Steam trawlers have run their fish in ice to England from all parts of the West Coast, but when we pass north of the Shannon, railway carriage becomes of more importance. Galway possesses by far the shortest and most direct route between the West Coast and Dublin. But Galway is a tidal harbour, and being situated at the head of a deep bay, there would be great loss of time in calm weather in boats going to and returning from the best fishing grounds. For practical purposes it is necessary to seek a harbour further seaward. Killisnoy Bay, in the Aran Islands, is in the midst of the fishing grounds, and a fast steamer would bring it within three hours of the railway at Galway. Its advantages are: Firstly, perfect shelter from all winds, except between the points E. to N.N.E., and from these there is only the drift of port of Galway Bay. A breakwater on part of the bar would make it about as safe and convenient a harbour as it is possible to imagine. Meanwhile, a few good moorings laid down would alleviate the danger of dragging anchors with these winds; and as a number of boats have always lived under shelter of the little piers in this bay all the year round, the danger cannot be very great. Secondly, should a site for a curing station be required, the proverbial dryness of the limestone soil of Aran would render it a suitable place for such enterprise. The fisheries of Inishaboe and Inishmaan are some of the best on the coast; excellent fishing grounds for all kinds of fish are within a radius of two miles from the bay, and as Killisnoy Bay is well lit and has no cloying dangers it can be entered at any time of day or night.

"Should, however, a location on the mainland be desirable, no better fishing harbours could be desired than Costello (or Cusid) Bay, in South Connemara, only seven miles from Aran, or also Greatman's Bay, close beside it. There is little choice between these, except that Greatman's Bay is better for vessels drawing over twelve feet of water. These harbours can be entered at all times of tide, and afford perfect shelter from all winds. If railway communication were necessary, Costello Bay would most easily be connected by a direct line with Galway. With a railway, there are few sites on the West of Ireland better fitted for a fishing port, and if connected by telegraph with Aran, only seven miles distant, night, with Killisnoy Bay, be utilized by the same fishing fleet.

"In locating a fishing station about here, a very large population would be provided with employment, for all the boats and fishermen, from Slyne Head to Galway, could join in, and Father Flannery's laudable efforts to promote fishing in the crowded district, of which his parish is the centre, have helped to pave the way for new and more successful enterprise.

"Roundstone and Costello, within the area influenced by any development such as I have sketched, were, in times gone by, the great places for herring fishing; and the whole of this region is a network of creeks, islands, and harbours.

"The advantage of Greatman's Bay and Costello over the others is comparative freedom from cloying dangers and the approach to them being more or less within the shelter of Aran.

"North of Slyne Head there is great shelter afforded to the bays of the mainland by the chain of islands, of which Shok, Boffin, and Turk, are the most important. The best harbours on this part of the coast are Killisnoy and Bullinakill, absolutely sheltered, but very difficult to make out at night owing to the high land around. The approach to Bullinakill is free from cloying dangers, the depth for anchorage is more suitable, and if a harbour of refuge were needed, a light here would be useful. Cleggan Bay, under shelter of Boffin, is very easy of access, and with good moorings I should think quite safe for large craft, while a dock recently built gives shelter to smaller boats.

"The railway to Clifden may be a means of getting away any fish captured about Slyne Head, Boffin, and Shark. Were fishing stations to be selected, the harbour of Boffin, largely used in times gone by, and owing to its proximity to the fishing grounds and the presence of good fisheries on the islands and neighbouring coast, would seem suitable. In the event of its being selected, a telegraph station at Cleggan would be necessary. Westport, though an inconvenient tidal harbour for sailing craft, has the great advantage of comparatively direct railway communication with Dublin. The harbour is well lighted, and Clare Island gives great shelter to the bay. A continuation of the railway to the deep water is essential to its development into a fishing port. Of Blackhead Bay I have already spoken: it affords the greatest supply of prime fish, and is quite sheltered; it is, however, devoid of railway communication. The railway to Achill Sound will come near it, but is separated from it by a channel through which the tide runs like a millrace, and which would complicate the transport of fish from the boats to the railway. However, apart from this difficulty, few places offer greater chances for profitable fishing. Connected with Blackhead Bay by a navigable canal, through which we steamed in the *Fingal*, is the fine safe harbour of Broadhaven, commanding the fishing grounds of North Mayo and Donegal Bay.

"One of the best harbours on the Irish coast is Killybegs, near the head of Donegal Bay. It can be entered or left at any time of tide, and possesses every feature which the seaman or fisherman can desire. The railway now being made from Donegal is to run right down to the wharf, which, though unfortunately of different gauge from the trunk line, will afford great facility for the transport of fish. Killybegs, which was the most successful of the experimental stations worked in 1847-48, ought, when this line is complete, again to take an important place in fishing enterprise. Its communication with English lines is somewhat roundabout, so unless Derry is looked upon as the port of despatch, the railway expenses will necessarily be high.

"The Killybegs line will also touch the head of Laver Bay, a most important point, which is largely frequented by shoals of fish, and with good fishermen living along its shores out to St. John's Point. North of Killybegs, Rutland Harbour affords a shelter for large boats, and so we come to the large Fjords of Sheephaven and Lough Swilly. The former was a favourite location for fish curing when the Sherries and Kish cracker used to fish the grounds off Tory Island; but as Tory, though devoid of shelter for large craft, is like a ship moored on a rich fishing bank, a great deal could be done by small boats from the island itself.

"In several localities on the West Coast, the fishermen could be much benefited if the places for landing up their catches were improved. In Galway a second light, or also a more powerful light, with sectors showing dangers, is much needed; and if ever the fisheries of the bay are to be developed, a deep water jetty at Hare Island, with a siding of about three quarters of a mile from the Midland Railway, is necessary.

"Of other useful works a breakwater on the bar of Killisnoy Bay would be of great importance, if it were ever selected as a central station for western fisheries. Two cloying rocks, at least, on the West Coast require better marking, Carrickmahaga, between Inishboffin and the Galway coast, and the Turk Rock off the southern entrance to the Rosne.

THE PEOPLE.

"In speaking of the development of the Western Fisheries so as to benefit the coast population, the capabilities of the men themselves is a question of prime importance. There are several districts where chronic poverty and contentment therewith, varied now and then by the chance of getting something for nothing, reign supreme. At one place which we visited in the Fingal, the inhabitants at first sight concluded that our steamer was come to levy cranky cess. A regular panic ensued, and the cattle and sheep were driven off the land, and hid in the houses. When it was discovered that we had not come for this purpose, my attention was called to a crowd of men assembling on the beach and sitting on the rocks. I asked a man in a boat alongside whether there was going to be a fair, or what it was all about. "They are waiting for your honour to go ashore to divide," which of course meant to distribute a quantity of material for nothing. When they found that we had come on neither of these errands all interest in us vanished. In 1891 this had all changed, for the people had become quite used to the visits of steamers connected with the relief works. Relief in bad times is unfortunately a necessity, and in some poor villages the starvation-point is very easily reached; but besides the relief works undertaken by Government, many kind-hearted people have given of their substance to help their brothers in distress.

"The effect of this is, though well meant, often demoralizing to the recipient. I know of men who have stood out for a long time against accepting help of this sort, and at last, under pressure of their wives and families, and the fact that their neighbours had benefited so much by it, have at last yielded, and in that act of yielding have parted with a trait of character which was above all price. But they cannot be blamed, for say of us would do the same under the pressure of like circumstances.

"Very few men on the West Coast, except they are already well to do, care to save up money. When the fish are to be had, and a big haul is made, they rest content with the one big haul, and enjoy themselves on the proceeds. When they again think it worth while to go fishing, the fish very likely have gone elsewhere. Of course under existing circumstances there is another reason for this kind of action, for owing to the want of means of getting the fish to distant markets, the local market becomes glutted, and they would not get as good a price for the second haul as for the first. Nothing but education will, I believe, make them care to improve and make comfortable their homes, on which a great deal of progress depends. In casual visits to the West Coast one often misses the best class of the inhabitants, for it is always the worst class that makes the most show. But among the poor fishermen of the West there are many worthy men: true-hearted, enterprising, persevering in their own way, daring on the sea, and they are particularly sharp and intelligent. These latter qualities, however, are sometimes utilized to humbug the stranger. They are first-rate boatmen, but only a very few are salices, so they have much to learn before they could undertake the management of deep sea fishing vessels. This fact is constantly ignored.

"In the discipline and neatness of the Aran Island boys whom we had among our crew, we could see the advantage of the good education at Balmora. This, quite apart from their technical education, proved how some of the faults of my countrymen can be overcome. Letterfack Industrial School is also doing admirable work. The pity is that such great advantages are debared from all, except those boys who are committed by the magistrate for begging, &c., and that it must cease when they are sixteen years of age.

"We should not forget that women as well as men find employment in the fisheries. Quite a trade is carried on by them in some places in periwinkles, cockles, and in the Liscannoe we came upon an instance of two girls managing a boat and carrying on the lobster fishing all to themselves since the death of their father whom they used to help in this trade.

GEAR.

"Incidentally I have had occasion to allude to most kinds of gear in use along the coast. The large trawlers of Dingle, Galway, &c., had full sized beam trawls. Small otter trawls are coming more into use in certain bays. Seines have been in use from time immemorial; deep seines which can be pulled up are the most common. Driving nets for herrings and mackerel are sometimes drifted, more often moored. When long lines are used the hooks set generally from one to two thousand hooks, these lines, as also the nets, being owned in sections by each of the crew. The looking of gear is not as much attended to as would be advisable."

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885, we gave returns to the following effect:—

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 and 47 Vic., c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for each, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to date.

REPORT OF THE

RETURN of the Works recommended, with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the contracts whose contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each the completion of the works, and date when completed, compiled from the annual

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	New Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts			
				Free Grant.	Contribution.	Loan.		1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	To
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Arden.	Ballywillan.	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	—	—	900 0 0	—	4 30 30	407 30 1	1
2	Clare.	Lisacower.	8,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	90 10 0	1,700 7 8	1,800 10 0	2
3	Do.	Sheld.	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	—	475 0 0	8,000 10 0	900 0 1	900 10 0	2,800 10 0	3
4	Do.	Kilias.	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Day's labour.	—	135 30 0	1,700 7 0	4
5	Do.	Corrighall.	10,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	10,100 0 0	90 7 30	5,000 0 0	6,500 10 0	5
6	Co. Wick.	Keshington.	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0	10 10 11	1,500 0 0	—	6
7	Do.	Baldern.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	401 1 0	—	100 10 0	400 10 1	7
8	Do.	Kess.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	—	4,000 17 0	30 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 10 0	8
9	Do.	Eden Hall.	4,000 0 0	2,400 0 0	—	—	2,000 14 0	—	900 0 0	400 0 1	9
10	Do.	Redington.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	40 10 0	5,000 1 0	10,000 0 0	10
11	Do.	Cathcart Bankers.	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	—	—	4,000 0 0	—	—	400 10 0	11
12	Down.	Nick's Head.	10,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	4,000 0 0	7,500 10 11	17 30 0	5,100 17 0	4,500 10 11	12
13	Do.	Culick.	4,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	5,500 7 0	17 7 0	9,000 10 10	5,500 10 0	13
14	Do.	Fertach.	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	10 0 0	500 0 11	4,000 10 0	14
15	Do.	Fertach.	5,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	100 0 0	—	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	15
16	Do.	Malinmore.	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	901 10 0	—	400 0 0	800 0 1	16
17	Do.	Do.	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—	—	4,000 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	17
18	Down.	Asanlong.	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	8,000 0 0	10 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 7 1	18
19	Do.	Killick.	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 17 0	0 0 0	5,000 10 0	8,000 17 0	19
20	Do.	Ballyshannon.	7,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 1	20
21	Dublin.	Longhorough.	5,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	200 0 0	—	3,700 0 0	—	—	80 10 0	21
22	Galway.	Cush.	5,500 0 0	9,500 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	—	5,000 10 0	22
23	Do.	Cranston.	5,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	—	do.	—	900 10 0	1,000 0 0	23
24	Do.	Clappa.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	40 10 0	1,500 0 0	4,000 10 0	24
25	Do.	Dalkey.	8,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	0 0 0	3,000 0 0	25
26	Do.	Corn.	4,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	—	5,000 10 0	0 10 0	100 10 0	3,000 10 0	26
27	Do.	Mass Island.	710 0 0	710 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	—	100 10 0	27
28	Do.	Art Work.	800 0 0	900 0 0	—	—	do.	—	100 10 11	100 0 0	28
29	Do.	Connyngton.	300 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	do.	—	100 0 11	100 10 11	29
30	Do.	Donwood.	600 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	do.	—	40 7 0	300 10 10	30
31	Do.	Donwood.	8,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—	—	do.	—	80 0 0	4,000 10 10	31
32	Do.	Donwood.	910 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	80 0 0	50 10 0	32
33	Do.	Donwood.	800 0 0	900 0 0	—	—	do.	—	10 0 0	400 0 0	33
34	Do.	Kilberry.	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	900 0 0	34
35	Kerry.	Arascol.	500 0 0	600 0 0	—	—	700 0 0	—	400 10 0	300 0 0	35
36	Do.	Brandon.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	—	4,000 10 11	—	0 0 10	1,000 0 0	36
37	Do.	Ballydevil.	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	Day's labour.	—	900 10 0	1,000 0 0	37
38	Do.	Sligo.	100 0 0	600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	38
39	Donegal.	Donwood, Co.	80 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	39
40	Londonberry.	Forster.	4,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	8,000 10 11	—	81 0 0	1,000 10 0	40
41	Leath.	Carlagh.	10,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	100 0 0	4,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 10 0	4,000 10 0	41
42	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	42
43	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	43
44	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	44
45	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	45
46	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	46
47	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	47
48	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	48
49	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	49
50	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	50
51	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	51
52	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	52
53	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	53
54	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	54
55	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	55
56	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	56
57	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	57
58	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	58
59	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	59
60	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	60
61	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	61
62	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	62
63	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	63
64	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	64
65	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	65
66	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	66
67	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	67
68	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	68
69	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	69
70	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	70
71	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	71
72	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	72
73	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	73
74	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	74
75	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	75
76	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	76
77	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	77
78	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	78
79	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	79
80	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	80
81	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	81
82	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	82
83	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	83
84	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0	8,000 10 10	84
85	Do.	Cliff Head.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	900 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	—	100 0 0		

Commissioners of Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the year up to 31st March, 1892 (taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament), the date for Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, and information since obtained.

Expended.						Total Expended to 31st March, 1891.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Surplus to Expenditure on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
No.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1891-2.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	212 10 0	320 0 0	81 10 1			1,000 1 0	647 1 0	—	1st June, 1887.	June, 1888.	1
2	830 0 0	—	—			2,204 2 4	—	618 10 0	31st Oct., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	2
3	206 0 0	—	81 0 0			9,140 10 0	—	30 0 4	1st Oct., 1891.	April, 1891.	3
4	800 17 3	—	—			2,418 0 1	500 0 1	—	—	Dec., 1887.	4
5	3,861 0 7	600 0 1	45 10 10			10,700 0 0	900 0 0	—	1st Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1890.	5
6	—	—	100 0 0			3,400 0 0	270 0 0	—	1st June, 1891.	Nov., 1890.	6
7	100 17 3	—	107 7 3			3,400 0 0	800 0 0	—	1st Nov., 1891.	March, 1890.	7
8	2,048 0 10	20 10 0	—			4,801 14 1	801 14 1	—	1st Nov., 1890.	May, 1890.	8
9	2,000 0 31	641 0 30	—			4,310 14 0	310 14 0	—	1st Sept., 1890.	Sept., 1890.	9
10	3,000 10 0	87 0 0	0 0 0			10,000 10 0	—	817 1 0	1st June, 1891.	Dec., 1891.	10
11	1,700 0 0	2 10 10	—			9,000 0 0	640 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1891.	Jan., 1890.	11
12	3,000 10 0	604 10 0	—			10,000 10 0	80 10 0	—	1st Oct., 1890.	Sept., 1890.	12
13	1 0 0	—	—			3,000 1 0	—	107 10 7	1st Nov., 1890.	Nov., 1891.	13
14	1,310 4 4	—	—			6,110 17 4	—	500 0 0	1st Oct., 1890.	Dec., 1891.	14
15	—	—	—			1,000 0 0	—	300 10 0	1st Dec., 1891.	July, 1891.	15
16	80 0 0	—	—			1,000 30 0	—	40 0 4	1st May, 1890.	May, 1890.	16
17	—	200 14 0	—			3,700 11 0	—	300 0 0	1st June, 1890.	Oct., 1890.	17
18	210 0 4	—	—			3,700 10 0	—	300 0 0	1st Dec., 1890.	Dec., 1891.	18
19	500 10 0	—	—			7,700 10 7	300 10 7	—	1st Nov., 1890.	Nov., 1891.	19
20	3,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	20 10 10			6,700 0 4	—	1,300 10 0	1st Oct., 1891.	Aug., 1890.	20
21	1,500 0 4	—	—			3,077 0 4	—	20 10 0	1st Nov., 1891.	Dec., 1891.	21
22	20 10 10	—	—			6,000 10 1	—	370 0 10	—	May, 1891.	22
23	800 10 1	—	—			3,000 10 10	—	100 0 0	—	Dec., 1891.	23
24	1,000 10 10	1,400 0 10	—			6,000 0 10	30 0 10	—	1st Oct., 1890.	June, 1890.	24
25	90 0 0	—	—			3,100 1 0	—	300 10 0	—	April, 1891.	25
26	117 10 0	111 10 10	—			3,000 0 0	—	0 10 0	1st Oct., 1890.	June, 1890.	26
27	—	—	—			300 0 0	—	104 10 7	—	May, 1891.	27
28	—	—	—			730 10 10	—	100 0 0	—	May, 1891.	28
29	—	—	—			600 10 10	—	80 0 0	—	May, 1891.	29
30	—	—	—			300 0 0	—	7 10 0	—	May, 1891.	30
31	340 0 4	—	—			6,070 4 0	—	470 10 4	—	Dec., 1891.	31
32	—	—	—			140 0 0	—	77 10 0	—	May, 1891.	32
33	—	—	—			400 0 0	—	84 10 0	—	May, 1891.	33
34	100 1 0	—	—			700 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	Dec., 1891.	34
35	—	—	—			700 0 0	—	40 10 0	1st June, 1890.	May, 1890.	35
36	3,400 10 0	777 0 1	—			4,000 0 0	100 0 0	—	1st Oct., 1891.	Sept., 1890.	36
37	0 0 0	—	—			1,017 0 0	—	370 10 0	—	May, 1891.	37
38	20 10 0	—	—			800 17 0	—	310 0 0	—	Jan., 1891.	38
39	—	—	—			20 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	July, 1890.	39
40	1,000 0 4	80 0 0	—			3,700 17 4	—	310 0 0	1st Oct., 1890.	Dec., 1891.	40
41	7,000 0 0	0 0 0	—			10,000 0 0	—	300 10 0	—	Dec., 1891.	41
42	3,000 0 0	2,000 10 0	4,400 10 0	1,071 10 10		10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	1st Oct., 1891.	Jan., 1891.	42
43	—	—	—	—		6,000 0 0	—	100 10 0	1st Oct., 1890.	Feb., 1890.	43
44	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	—	—		4,000 10 0	600 10 0	—	—	June, 1891.	44
45	0 0 0	—	—	—		400 10 0	—	70 0 0	—	Jan., 1891.	45
46	3,100 10 4	600 10 0	—	—		6,000 10 10	80 10 10	—	31st Oct., 1890.	June, 1890.	46
47	10 0 0	—	—	—		370 10 0	—	101 0 10	—	April, 1891.	47
48	20 0 0	—	—	—		1,100 10 0	—	70 0 0	—	March, 1890.	48
49	300 0 0	34 0 0	600 0 0	—		1,000 17 0	100 17 0	—	—	March, 1890.	49
50	—	—	—	—		1,001 0 0	—	600 17 0	31st Oct., 1890.	Oct., 1891.	50
51	800 10 0	1,077 1 10	—	—		3,000 0 0	200 0 0	—	1st Oct., 1891.	Dec., 1890.	51
52	400 1 0	—	—	—		4,000 10 0	600 10 0	—	1st Nov., 1890.	April, 1891.	52
53	80 0 0	70 10 10	—	—		3,000 17 4	244 17 4	—	1st Oct., 1891.	June, 1890.	53
54	400 11 10	20 10 0	0 10 0	—		3,000 0 10	600 0 10	—	1st Oct., 1891.	July, 1890.	54
55	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	210 1 0	1,100 0 0		4,700 10 0	300 10 0	—	1st Oct., 1891.	June, 1890.	55
56	—	—	—	—		1,400 10 0	—	10 0 0	1st Nov., 1890.	July, 1890.	56
57	300 0 0	100 10 4	—	—		6,000 0 0	—	40 10 10	1st Oct., 1890.	May, 1890.	57
58	3,700 0 0	6,010 10 0	200 10 0	—		7,700 10 0	—	710 0 0	1st Sept., 1890.	June, 1890.	58
59	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 14 0	2,000 14 0	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	—	—	1st Nov., 1890.	—	59
30,000 10 0						30,000 10 0					

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS FROM COASTGUARD DIVISIONS.

For statistics of boats, men, and boys in each Division see pages 7 to 12.

KINGSTOWN DIVISION.

Extending from Ireland's Eye to Breeches Bridge, about 45½ miles.

No part unguarded.

The modes of fishing carried on—Trawling, drift and draft nets, long and hand lines. Herring, mackerel, haddock, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, salmon, sea trout, bream, pollock, whiting, lobsters, and crabs are taken.

Off Howth, herrings from June to August, about 15 miles east to south east from Ireland's Eye, but not in as large quantities as former years. Off Bray they appeared in shoals from November to March. Mackerel were seen in very large quantities for four days in September off Kingstown and Dalkey. Lobsters were taken from Ireland's Eye to Bailey in small quantities.

At Dalkey Sound and Mugglins, about 6,000 lobsters and 12,000 crabs. At Bray about 800 lobsters and 700 crabs. The oyster beds at Sutton are used only for storing oysters temporarily. Two private beds at Clontarf have been recently stocked with a view to cultivation.

Between Bray Head and the Breeches small shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from one to three miles off the coast and also large shoals of pollock. Herrings in November—mackerel about September. Off Greystones, pollock were seen between July and September. Mackerel in September and October. Herrings in October but too far (generally ¼ mile) from shore to enable them to be taken in the draft nets used.

The conduct of the fishermen has been good; no conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Howth, Clontarf, Ringsend, Dublin, Kingstown, Dalkey, Bray, Killiney, and Greystones.

ARKLOW DIVISION.

Extending from the Breeches to the Sluice Gap, Cahore, &c. Wexford, about 50 miles. No part unguarded.

The modes of fishing carried on are drift nets, lines, trawls, and dredging. The fish captured are herrings, cod, plaice, soles, turbot, skate, ray, dabs, conger, and hake, oysters, lobsters, and crabs—herrings being in the largest quantity.

At Wicklow, shoals of herrings appeared in September, about three to four miles off the coast. Better boats and nets are required. About 800 lobsters, and 2,500 crabs were taken.

At Arklow the fishermen as a rule work more than one boat during the year according to the seasons and the description of fishing followed at the time.

The public oyster beds seem to be improving—sum realized by sales last year being about £1,029 17s. At Kilmichael, below Arklow, the fishing is by drift nets and long lines for cod.

At Courtown the oyster beds are reported as improving, oysters sold fetched £78 15s. 6d. The harbour requires a light to warn boats from the iron piles off end of south pier which are very dangerous to boats making the harbour at night.

Herrings appeared in the autumn, between the South Arklow and Glass Gorman Banks.

At Cahore, the oyster fisheries, which extend from Kilmichael Head to Wexford, not worked as formerly, boats worn out or broken up. There are now only 6 third class boats here, 17 years ago 15 second class boats belonged to the place. The pier head requires, it is stated, an extension in a north-east direction.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The fishery for this Division seems this year to be in rather a more flourishing condition, and recently large takes of herring and cod have taken place at Wicklow, Arklow, and Courtown, but I consider the want of means and organization still prevent a more satisfactory state."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed principally at Wicklow, Arklow, Ballymoney, Courtown, Poulduff, and Kilmichael.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Sluice Gap, Cahore, to Bannow Ferry, about 52 miles.

The harbour of Wexford is unguarded being under the control of the Customs authorities.

The fish generally taken are herrings, cod, bream, bass, gurnard, pollock, and mackerel. Modes of fishing—nets, trawls, hand lines, and dredging.

At Rosslare one large shoal of small herrings appeared second week in October from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles off shore. Large shoals of herrings passed north, between the Tuskar and mainland early in September. Then mackerel appeared in same locality. Between Carnsore Pier and Point about 500 lobsters were taken.

Shoals of mackerel appeared in September from Hook to the Saltee Islands. The quantity of lobsters taken in the vicinity of the Salted Islands was 3,559, and of crabs 5,928. All landed at Kilmore Quay.

At Bar of Lough the fishing was not so good as formerly—a very dangerous bar to cross. About the month of August shoals of herrings appeared four to five miles off the land. They did not remain; the schools got broken up; there were adequate means of capture.

Good trawling grounds off several stations in this Division. Steam trawlers in number from 1 to 10 observed working 6 to 10 miles off in Ballyteige Bay, port hailing from not known. On same ground mackerel were observed from July to October about one mile from shore; a portable capstan would be very useful for hauling up boats in the bay.

The Inspecting Commander reports:—

"The fishing enterprise in this Division should be worked by a company from some large town where there is a demand for fish. Cod, herrings, and mackerel, are sold very cheap in Wexford, and any further catch under present arrangements would be wasted for want of market. None of the fishing boat owners send fish out of Wexford County, the surplus being sold and sold round the neighbourhood.

"Owing to this, regular fishermen are scarce along the coast, and the crews of boats are chiefly composed of farmers who go out fishing when not required in the fields.

"Kilmore fishing pier has proved very useful, but Carnsore Pier is but little used, the sand silt up in heavy weather under its lee, making its approach dangerous except at high water. The gales this year have affected all the fishing off the Wexford coast except the oyster dredging off Morris Castle. At Carnsore the heavy sea brought all fishing attempts to a standstill."

The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed principally at Wexford, Rosslare, Carnsore, Kilmore, Cahore, Fethard, and Bastardstown, and on the beach where the several boats belong.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Wellington Bridge to Ballyvoile Bridge, about 63 miles.

The following portions are unguarded:—Fethard—from Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, and Arthurstown—from Ballyback to Templetown Cove.

The fish taken are mackerel, bream, herring, gurnard, cod, whiting, hake, and all kinds of flat fish.

Modes of fishing—Trawling, drift nets, seines, hand lines.

At Fethard large shoals of mackerel appeared extending from close to the shore to 2 miles seawards; only taken by lines; no nets; about 250 lobsters were taken.

At Arthurstown—codling, whiting, and sprat were taken, the sprat in greatest quantities.

At Dunmore, good trawling from the Saltees to Helvick Head, and trawlers from Dublin, Plymouth, Brixham, and Tenby frequent it. The herring fishery was very successful. Herrings in large quantities being about 8 miles off Dunmore from August to October. About 4,880 lobsters and 5,200 crabs were taken.

At Ballymacaw very little fishing, except for lobsters and crabs, of which there were 5,760 of the former, and 7,200 of the latter taken.

The boats at Tramore are all open, and only fish in very fine weather and in the day time—never at night—and can scarcely be designated fishing boats. There are no trawlers.

At Bonmahon there are only small boats and no trawlers, though there is good trawling ground ten miles south, which is much availed of by the Dunmore and Dungarvan trawlers. Large shoals of herring, mackerel, and pilchard, appeared about the last months of summer and early part of autumn, from 6 to 10 miles off the shore. Whiting was most abundant and taken in great quantity. The fishing ground is good, but cannot be availed of, in consequence of there being no place of safety for boats.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Fethard, Shade, Oyster Point, St. Kearns, Ballyrke, Dummore, Ballymacow, Rinnashirk, Portally, Traunore, Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Newtown Cove, Boatstrand, Knockmahon, and Stradbally.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

Extending from Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Garryvoe, a distance of about 54 miles.

Unguarded:—From Mine Head, East, to Corrin River, West, 6½ miles; from Goat Island to Ferry Point, 5 miles; from Ferry Point to North Quay, Youghal, 12 miles; and from Glenawilling to Garryvoe, 6½ miles. Total, 30½ miles.

Fish generally taken are herring, mackerel, cod, ling, hake, conger, sprats, plaice, and soles.

At Ballinacourty drift nets and hand lines are principally used for herrings, ling, and hake. Large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared from six to sixteen miles off Dungarvan Bay from May to October. Boats chiefly from Arklow follow this fishing. Herring believed to remain on this coast all the year. During the autumn bad weather spoiled the fishing. A pier for landing fish much needed, as the fish have to be transhipped into small boats when tide is low.

At Helvick Head there is good trawling ground from Browne's Head to Mine Head, availed of by local fishermen. About 3,500 lobsters and 1,100 crabs were taken between Ballyvoile Head and Mine Head.

At Ardmore good trawling ground from Mine Head, East, to Black Ball Head, West—availed of only by the local boats. Shoals of herrings, sprats, and mackerel observed from May to November, from 100 yards to four miles off. No adequate means of capture. Lobsters and crabs very scarce. About 7 score of former, and 12 score of latter taken; a pier to give shelter for larger boats is much needed.

At Youghal, sprats are the only fish caught in large quantities. Ling, cod, and hake caught only in small quantities. Mackerel and herrings have been observed off the coast, but not so plentiful as in former years. Good trawling grounds availed of by men from Helvick Head more than by Youghal fishermen. Means of capture good for sprats, but not adequate for either herrings or mackerel. Sea fishing is only resorted to here when the salmon fishing is over.

At Knockadoon there was no trawling. The principal modes of fishing are by trammel nets and hand lines. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in July and August close to the shore. No means for their capture in consequence of the want of nets. About 1,000 lobsters and 2,000 crabs taken round Capel Island.

At Ballinacourty there is, as previously stated, a trawling ground between Ballyvoile Head and Helvick Head, about five miles off, which is much availed of by Dummore trawlers. Large shoals of herrings appeared from June to December, and mackerel from August to October, at a distance varying from one to ten miles off the coast of Dungarvan Bay. It is stated that pilchards also appeared and were taken by some of the boats. The means of capture were adequate.

Modes of fishing—Long and hand lines, trammels, trawls, draft and drift nets.

The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The sea fishing during the year 1891 throughout this division has been unsatisfactory, with the exception of the autumn hake fishing in the vicinity of Helvick Head, which was far above the average of other or recent years.

"Large quantities of fish were observed off Mine Head and Ardmore during the months of September and October, but the continuance of bad weather and want of appliances prevented any big takes being made.

"Spent fishing a complete failure. Lobster and crab fishing also bad."

The fish are principally landed at Dungarvan, Ballinacourty, Ballinagaul, Ardmore, Youghal, Knockadoon, Barrycove, and Whiting Bay.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

Extending from Garryvoe in Ballycotton Bay, to Minane River, about 57 miles.

Unguarded from Monkstown to Ringsakiddy, also Queenstown to Cork, which is under Custom House control.

At Ballycotton—Fair trawling ground between Capel Island and Ballycotton Island, only availed of by local boats. Trawlers not increasing. Shoals of sprats from May to September, from a quarter to two miles off the shore. They were taken in fair quantities. No market for them. Lobsters not so plentiful as in former years. About 1,056 landed at the pier, and 120 crabs. A tram or light railway much needed for transport of fish.

The Crosshaven Station Officer reports:—

*From 3 to 5 trawlers fish off Cork Harbour from Roberts Head to Poor Head; also inside the harbour, and on Corry Bank, above Passage. The public oyster beds are going back—about 250 worth sold. There has been less spotting. The beds at Little Island are being cultivated. It is recommended that further restrictions as to sale of small oysters should be adopted, and that 3 inches should be the minimum size instead of 2½ inches. Unsuitable oysters are dredged and exported to England.

Outside the harbour a few shoals of sprats were observed for about three weeks. There is one seine net at Galleen; in some locality about 729 lobsters and 240 crabs were taken.

Fishing is carried on by means of trawling, long lines, hand lines, drift and seine nets.

The Inspecting Commander reports:—

"Most of the fish that are brought into Queenstown Harbour are landed at Queenstown or in other unguarded portions of the harbour, so that I have no means of ascertaining where the best takes are obtained, except in the case of Ballycotton, the fishing at intermediate places being insignificant. It should be noted also that the first class boats land much of their fish at places in the Kinsale and Skibbereen Divisions when fishing to the westward.

"With regard to the fish landed at Ballycotton, the following remarks may be of interest:—Owing to the early date of this report, it is difficult to form a correct comparison with last year, as that report was not sent in till 1st January, 1891. This is especially the case with the herrings, as in December, 1890, the take of these fish was more than double what it was in the whole of the rest of the year put together; but so far as it goes, there is a slight increase in the number of herrings taken this year to what were obtained up to a corresponding date of last year. In the months of May and June, 1891, the catch was smaller, but this was made up for by a large take in September, in which month of 1890, scarcely any were landed. Coming to the other fish, the only sort that show a marked increase this year over last are hake, more having been obtained in October, 1891, than in the whole of 1890. There is also a slight increase of cod and flatfish, but a decrease in ling, beam, lobsters, and sprats. Mackerel are about the same, September having produced the largest take.

"The bad weather in October affected the fishing a good deal, and when I was at Ballycotton to-day, I found that four or five of the boats were not looking for their nets which they had been obliged to abandon in this last gale."

The fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Ballycotton, Garryvoe, Ballyandrew, Ballywilliam, Ballyshane, Galleen, Queenstown, Ring, Whitegate, and Farside.

KINSALE DIVISION.

Extending from Ringabella Bay, East, to Galley Head, West, about 93 miles.

Unguarded from Flat Head to Hoder Cove, and from Oyster Haven to Hangman's Point, 9 miles; Hangman's Point to Hake Head, 8 miles; Causeway Bridge to Timoleague, 5 miles; Seven Heads to Foilareel, 8 miles; Foilareel to Simon's Cove, 11 miles; Virgin Mary Point, East, to Dunoon, West, 3 miles—Total, 44 miles.

At Robert's Cove the fishing is principally by hand lines.

At Oyster Haven, from Flat to Old Head, about 430 lobsters and 488 crabs were taken and landed here, and sold in Kinsale. The weather was so bad the boats could not go out often.

At Old Head shoals of mackerel appeared in Bullen Bay from July to September. The shoals remained about 300 yards off the coast. "If the fishermen could obtain nets of their own there would be far more fish captured; it is generally farmers that own the nets and employ the fishermen to fish them." A pier is much needed to shelter boats which now have often to run for shelter to Kinsale. There is a good trawling ground off this place, from Old Head to Hake Head. Lobsters and crabs are taken between Black Head and Ringlurisky Point. Quantity could not be ascertained.

At Courtmacsherry there are two trawlers, and good trawling ground, from one-fourth to four miles off shore. Owing to bad weather very little fish was taken; one boat lost her trammel nets.

From Barry's Point to Foilareel 4,868 lobsters were taken, and sold at 7s. per dozen; also 2,400 crabs at 1s. 6d. per dozen.

At Barry's Cove, large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared in Dunworley Bay and Bellinglana in August, and remained until the middle of September, but there were no means of capture. No nets.

At Lehanagh and Bellinglana 3,600 lobsters were landed.

At Dunny Cove there are no trawlers, although good trawling ground exists in Clonakilly Bay, availed of by a few boats from Queenstown. Shoals of mackerel and sea appeared, from August to October, from two to five miles off shore. No mackerel nets on these grounds. Some sea were captured near shore. Lobsters taken—about 875 in all.

Modes of fishing—Drift and seine nets, trammel nets, hand and long lines, and trawls.

The fish taken are mackerel, herring, hake, cod, ling, haddock, whiting, bream, brill, pollock, sea-d, conger eel, and sprats.

Inspecting Commander reports :—

"The herring fishing was a great improvement on last year, more than double the number of fish being caught, and fetching good prices notwithstanding the disagreement between the mackerel and herring fishermen, causing the latter to cease fishing for a week during the best part of the season, and many boats leaving for other ports.

"Cod, ling, and haddock very good. Whiting and sprats—very few caught up to the present.

"Mackerel spring fishing was very good, with better prices than last year, but fewer fish.

"The autumn fishing was slight, there being no market for cured fish, and no curing done; this fishing was practically abandoned. The hake fishing, previous to the gales at the end of October, was remarkably good, the catch for September and October being more than double that of the corresponding months of last year.

"Taken as a whole, the fishing this year has been considerably above the average."

Some disputes between mackerel men and herring men—otherwise the fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at the following places :—Ring, Clonakilty, Robert's Cove, Rocky Bay, Kinsale, Sandycove, Doonson, Garrylucas, Courtmacsherry, Broad Strand, Blind Strand, Old Head, Seven Heads, Travara, Dunworley, Leenagh, Ballinglana, Dunay Cove, Dirk Cove, Sanda Cove, Red Strand, and Ballycousheen.

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

Extending from Galley Head to Snave Bridge, about 150 miles.

Unguarded portions : Castletownshend—From White Horse Point to Snave Bridge, including Whiddy Island. Schull—From Alter to Ballyrizard Point, and six islands. Crookhaven—From Galley Cove to Scart Point.

The fish taken are cod, ling, haddock, pollock, conger, bream, gurnard, hake, mackerel, herrings, plaice, whiting, sprats, soles, turbot, and mullet.

Modes of fishing—Trammels, hand and long lines, drift nets, seines, trawls.

At Mill Cove there is good trawling ground from Galley Head to Glandore Head, which is much availed of. 902 lobsters captured. No sale for crabs.

At Union Hall fifteen trawlers worked the ground between Galley Head and High Island, their numbers having increased by one. Shoals of herring and mackerel appeared this year off the whole of this guard in the spring and autumn from three to ten miles off shore. The fish remained a long time on the coast till driven off by bad weather. Means of capture were adequate. There is not sufficient accommodation either at Union Hall or Glandore; both piers requiring to be improved, as £20 worth of property was lost off them during the late gales. Prices for autumn mackerel were very low this year.

At Castletownshend the ground is good for trawling, although not much availed of. Large shoals of mackerel were off the coast from April to November, at a distance of three to five miles from the shore. Lobsters not fished for this season. Crabs are plentiful, but fish buyers do not purchase them. Very little fish caught this season by second or third class boats owing to bad weather.

At Barlogue, good trawling ground, only occasionally availed of. Several shoals of mackerel from three to seven miles off the coast. The few fishermen on this guard have made little or no use of loan funds for obtaining gear. This year most of them laid up their boats and went to work on the Skibbereen and Baltimore Railway.

At Baltimore there are eleven trawlers, the grounds resorted to by them extending from Mizen Head to Galley Head. 28,800 lobsters were shipped or landed. Mackerel appeared in April, May, and again in October.

At Schull there is also good trawling ground. Large shoals of mackerel in spring and autumn; sprats in October and November. Want of gear felt badly by the fishermen of Dunmanus. Lobsters taken round the Islands, but quantity fallen off. Only 130 dozen taken.

At Crookhaven there is good trawling ground, occasionally availed of by trawlers from other places. None belonging to the locality. Large shoals of mackerel appeared in Dunmanus Bay in the autumn. About 1,535 lobsters taken during the year were landed at Crookhaven. Two small slips required at Gortduve and Balteen, Dunmanus Bay—they would be of great advantage and encourage fishing. Two steam trawlers hailing from Bantry fished in Dunmanus Bay. On the greater part of this division the mackerel fishery is that giving most employment. 11,200 hake were landed in Bantry Bay from yawls, some of which were sold fresh, and a portion cured and retained by fisherman for their own use. The above fish have not been included in any Returns.

No conflicts. The fishermen reported as peaceable and orderly.

The Inspecting Commander reports :—

"I have to report that the fishing has been good this year for all classes of fish. Prices have, however, ruled low, especially for autumn fish, the demand for cured fish in America being very uncertain, owing chiefly to the reckless curing in former years. The curing this season has been conducted with more care, but while the present primitive mode continues nothing can be expected, and I strongly urge upon your Commissioners the advisability of affording increased assistance to the curing, not only of mackerel, but hake and herrings, large quantities of both having been off this coast, the latter being in extremely fine condition; but there being neither buyers or local demand, boats have up to the present declined fishing for them.

"I regret that here, as elsewhere, the fishing has been greatly retarded by stormy weather."

The fish are landed principally at Ballycove, Ross Bar, Mill Cove, Ballynacloagh, Prisons Cove, Glandore, Union Hall, Carriggillihy, Squinnee, Myross, Castletownshend, Baltimore, and Schull.

CASTLETOWN BERE DIVISION.

Extending from Snave Bridge to Kenmare Bridge—about 120 miles.

Unguarded :—From Snave Bridge to Bank Cove; from Ballycove to Kenmare; from Ballydonegan to Dursey Island.

Fish principally taken—Mackerel, ling, cod, bream, herring, whiting, pollock, and lobsters.

Modes of fishing—Drift nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Along the south side of Bere Island, small shoals of mackerel close to the shore from August to November.

If better nets and larger boats were used, more fish would be taken. No pilchards this year. Mackerel were taken off Castletown Berehaven from April to June, inclusive. Herrings from July to November. Mackerel from August to November. Means of capture adequate. About 840 lobsters were landed. Six steam trawlers worked in Bantry Bay—two from Bantry, two from London, one from Glasgow, and one from Liverpool. Bantry Bay is a good trawling ground in summer. Bad weather rendered the fishing not at all good on this coast throughout the year.

About 20 dozen lobsters sold locally.

At Ballydonegan, Garnish, and other places on the Kenmare River, mackerel principally taken in spring and autumn.

At Ballycove, Ardacloggin, mackerel principally taken. At Ardroom and Ballycove, 971 lobsters.

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

The fish are landed principally at Castletown, Laurence Cove, Loughort Cove, Ballycove, Garnish, Derryreeven Strand, Ballydonegan, Reentrisk, Dursey, Osherkeem, Ardacloggin, and Eyeries.

VALENTIA DIVISION.

Extending from Kenmare to Castlemaine—about 205 miles.

Unguarded—Kenmare Bridge to Keen River, and Westcove; Reenin to Coomatloukane; Anaghar, Donnybrook to Keenaha, W. Valencia; and Bray Head to Reenada Point.

Fishing is carried on by means of drift and draft nets, hand and long lines, trawls, and trammel nets.

The principal kinds of fish taken are mackerel, herring, whiting, pollock, bream, sole, turbot, fluke, ray, gurnard, hake, conger, ling, sand, bass, &c.

At Lackeen Point there is good trawling ground from Dunkerron to Dromore, and from Rosmore to Westcove, availed of by local boats and trawlers visiting. No large shoals of herring and mackerel observed. From March to May, and August to November small shoals appeared from one to three miles off. The public oyster bank, about half a mile long, in the locality of Dunkerron, is completely run out. About £350 worth sold off the four private beds. About 3,000 lobsters and 5,000 crabs were taken. Crabs are not landed but thrown overboard.

At Waterville moderately large shoals of mackerel, on 15th August, about one and a half miles from the shore, near Darrynane, Rath, and Westcove. The bad weather set in, and the fish only stayed about two weeks. There was ample means for capture if the weather had permitted; only 25,400 were taken between 16 boats. Bad weather prevented lobsters being captured. No market for crabs.

At Ballinskelligs there is good trawling ground availed of by Dingle trawlers, and two steam trawlers worked outside the bay from Hog Island to Bolus Head. Mackerel appeared in shoals in the autumn about three miles off the coast. About 3,100 lobsters were taken.

At Portmagee, about 2,500 lobsters were taken and shipped for Southampton.

At Knightstown, Valentia Island, from Bray Head to Bolus Head, mackerel appeared about 24th March, and remained till about 18th June. Mackerel came in large quantities again on 28th August, and are on the coast still, up to date of ending in report, October 31st.

In Dingle Bay, near Caherciveen, mackerel in shoals were occasionally about a mile to two miles off the coast between spring and autumn. The spring mackerel remained from 21st March to the 12th of June. Autumn fishing commenced 29th August, and the boats are still fishing. About 1,000 lobsters were taken in Coonana Bay. A small pier or slip required at Coonana and also at Cooscroom, as they are both very dangerous places for landing or hauling up and launching boats.

At Kelle small shoals of mackerel all along the coast in March and April in to the shore—the means of capture not sufficient. The deficiency was in men, boats, and nets, the crews being employed on the new railway works.

At Cromane Point, very little fishing except for salmon. A few herrings captured.

The following is an extract from the report of the Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard :—

"The fisheries in this division have fallen off very much during the year.

"During the spring the fish did not come near the shore.

"The long-continued bad weather during the autumn prevented the boats leaving the harbours.

"The improvement in the weather lately has enabled the local boats to fish, and some good hauls of mackerel have been made."

No conflicts, and the fishermen are generally orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Kenmare, Blackwater, Suseen, Glesack, Westcove, Darrynane, Kenin, Ballinskelligs, Boulakeel, Boat's Cove Glen, Portmagee, Horna Creek, Dohilla, Rosnard Point, Donnybrook, Knightstown, Caherciveen, Cooscroom, Cromane, Rosbrigh, and Coonana.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Extending from Inch Point, 14 miles east of Dingle, to Blennerville, and including the Blaskets and Maharee Islands—about 100 miles.

Unguarded, viz. —Redcliff to Inch; Brandon Creek to Derrynmore and to Brandon Point; Fahan to Clogher Head.

Modes of fishing.—Trawling, nets, spallots, and lines.

Fish generally captured.—Herring, mackerel, cod, ling, soles, conger, hake, turbot, mullet, bream, plaice, and lobsters.

At Minard, good trawling ground, and much availed of by the Dingle trawlers. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel covering all the Bay, appeared close inshore in April and October. Herring last week in March to second week in May, and during month of August. Mackerel from 1st April to end of May close inshore, and from last week in August to end of September.

The attempt to capture is not made with any spirit, and the tackle is of the poorest description. About 1,000 lobsters this year. Lobster fishing could be followed successfully, especially since the completion of the Light Railway.

At Dingle the trawlers have increased this year by two. Shoals of herrings appeared in September in the Bay. Shoals of mackerel appeared from March to May. About 7,000 lobsters taken.

At Ventry, mackerel spring and autumn; in spring the large shoals were from 10 to 15 miles to the westward. Herrings, March and October. The herrings that came in in October are being taken in large quantities at present. Herring also near Blasket Islands.

At Smarwick, large shoals of mackerel appeared both in spring and autumn from Kerry Head to the Blaskets, from 1 to 3 miles distant; they are well fished for in spring. About 1,068 lobsters, but no crabs, were taken in Smarwick Harbour. A small slip at Brandon Creek would be of great benefit, and a roadway should be made down to the beach where oncoes land, as at present they have to be carried up an almost perpendicular rock.

At Brandon Pier a small light is much needed. The station officer at Dingle who visits this Bay reports as follows :—

"I beg to suggest that there should be a good light placed on the quay at Brandon. I have myself been at Brandon on fishery duty on the 27th October, it being very dark, and about 60 canoes and other boats coming in with about 32,000 mackerel—on the 30th, 40,000—I heard the fishermen say that if it was not for the light Mr. O'Neill placed in his window they would have been on the rocks, not being able to see each other in the boats. I heard a lot of fishermen say they would assist in paying for the oil, and some said to look after it, if they could get a light placed on the pier."

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports :

"Dingle.—In the year 1891, trawling was good, canoes with long lines did very well in capturing cod, ling, haddock, pollack, and whiting. The boats in the mackerel season do not bring the mackerel into Dingle. They are landed at Ventry. If the Dingle pier was extended about 100 yards into deeper water, boats and steamers would avoid themselves of it before going to Ventry, as they would be near the Dingle Railway. That is the opinion of the boat owners and buyers of Dingle.

"Ventry.—The mackerel season was not so good as in 1890, although the Menz fishermen remarked that they caught more on an average than in any port on the south coast of Ireland. Spring herrings was a poor average, but this autumn they are plentiful.

"Smerwick.—The spring mackerel fishery was very good—also the quantity of fish good; autumn mackerel very good and plentiful, but owing to using small mesh nets, fish captured were very small, and not fit for curing for the American market, and useless for the English market. The buyers say if the 33 rows to the yard was condemned, and 26 to the yard substituted, the size of the fish would be fit for any market. The few long line fishermen caught a good quantity of cod, ling, and hake.

"Brandon Creek.—The mackerel caught are very good, both in quantity and quality, but owing to the battered state of the fish, caused by heaving it out of the boats along the surf and stones, and bringing it in baskets up the cliffs, it was scarcely fit for the market, and not fit for curing. To remedy this, there should be at the least £400 spent to make a ship similar to Smerwick, as at present it is nothing but beachers, and it is impossible to land the fish in good condition."

The fishermen are generally peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Annascaul, Dingle, Ballydavid, Ventry, Brandon Creek, Brandon, and Dunquin.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION, COUNTY KERRY.

Extending from St. Annagh to Foyuces Island, about 75 miles.

Unguarded portions—St. Annagh to Spa, and Barrow. Kerry Head to Muinga-hane. Cashen—Glen to Asdee. Asdee to Kilpadogue.

Mackerel and hurrings were observed in summer, but no boats or nets for capturing them. The modes of fishing are herring-nets, trawls, lines, and spilletts. Herring, bream, whiting, cod, and pollack are captured.

The public oyster beds off Tarbert, Ballylongford, Kilterry, Corrigeens, Long Rock, and Mount Trenchard are deteriorating, becoming covered with mud, and not being sufficiently worked. No spatting was observed.

About 6,000 oysters were dredged and sold for 10s. per 120.

Private beds not doing well, and nothing done to improve them.

At Tarbert 3 trawlers were registered, but appear to have almost given up trawling. The trawling grounds in the Shannon are not now availed of. Good fishing could be carried on from Beale and Ashdee if the fishermen had adequate means and a few skilled fishermen amongst them. At Ballyheigue shoals of herrings and mackerel have appeared off the coast from July to date of sanding in report. Did not remain long. About one mile from shore.

At Fenit a steam trawler from North Shields landed fish. Good trawling, but no local trawlers. A large amount of oysters were sold off the public beds.

The Divisional Officer reports as follows :—

"I beg to report for your information as to the fishing of this portion of the coast. The general fishing has been of a normal character this year. Shoals of mackerel and herrings have been observed in Ballyheigue Bay, but there are no proper boats or nets to catch them, owing to there being no place of shelter. A pier would be of a great benefit for the use of fishing boats, at Keel, Ballyheigue Bay. And as to report from the station officer, Cashen River station, there is a good trawling ground in the locality from Beale to Ashdee."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Barrow, Fenit, Kilfenora, Spa, Ballyheigue, Glendarry, Kerry Head, Glenduhallow, Beale, Ballylongford, Kilrush, and Glin.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Extending from Ballymacranna near Cappa to Carnaspelle Head, about 9 miles south of Blackhead—about 133 miles.

Unguarded portions—Cappa—From Ballymacranna to Clonderlaw, East, and from Railway Bridge to Querrin Quay, West. Kheredane—From Querrin Point to Castle Point, East, and from Kilelogher Head to Ballinaglass. Kilkee—From Goieen to Bishop's Island, and from Baltard Tower to Doonbeg Bridge. Seafeld—From Doonbeg Bridge to Doughmore Strand, and from Bell Bridge to Cream Point. Lisconnor—From Cream Point to Rinneen Bridge, and from Moher Boat House to Carnaspelle Head.

The stations in the Shannon are Cappa and Kheredane.

In the Cappa division in the Shannon the modes of fishing are nets and hand lines. The principal fish are herring and salmon. Trawling has decreased, and there are complaints of scarcity of fish. The fishermen say trawling would not pay. One steam

trawler from Limerick landed fish here. Only one trawler. Off Querrin large shoals of herring appeared on several occasions from September up to date of sending in report—500 yards from shore.

The public oyster fisheries which exist in Clonderlaw Bay, and between Scatterry Island and Kileredane, are reported not improving.

A better description of boats and more energetic men required.

At Kileredane, mackerel were off Loophand in spring and autumn. The buyers were few, and means for capture not adequate.

At Kilkee, on the seacoast north of the Shannon, the descriptions of fish taken are mackerel, whiting, bream, gurnard, cod, ling, pollock, &c. The modes of fishing are by nets, lines, and spilleta.

No trawling ground exists.

Shoals of mackerel appeared from one hundred yards to two miles off this part of the coast in spring and autumn. 2,606 lobsters captured, and about 2,202 crabs.

Proceeding northward off Seafield and Liscannor, mackerel appeared off the coast in April. Herrings from February to October. More fish may have been taken during the year, but the fishermen were engaged saving seaweed and burning kelp, and working on the railway at times. At Freagh and Liscannor about 1,044 lobsters and a large quantity of crabs taken, but no sale for them.

At Ballaghafine about 18,000 lobsters captured. Though a large quantity of fish is landed here, there is no one appointed to collect statistics. It is suggested that a collector should be appointed for a year.

No conflicts. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. A seine net very much required.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"The take of fish on this coast could be easily doubled if the fishermen availed themselves enough of their chances. The kelp has been very plentiful, and while they can get it with little trouble, I fear they will never care to do much else."

Fish are landed principally at Cappa, Querrin, Kilrush, Scatterry, Knock, Kileredane, Truskieve, Kilbaha, Kilkee, Coosheen, Farrashy, Killard, Seafield, Quilty, Liscannor, Cressa Point, Ballaghafine, Carrigaholt, Tullig, Ross, and Moveen.

GALWAY DIVISION.

Extending from Derreen, about 8 miles south of Black Head, to Mace Head, including the Islands.

Unguarded portions of District:—Black Head to Derreen—Muskish to Claren Bridge East. Blackrock West to Kilcolgan Bridge. Trabane to Mace Head. N. Arran—Bungowla to Kilmurvey and Middle Arran. In this division there are five Stations, two of them being on the Arran Islands.

The principal fishing is by herring-nets, spilleta, and hand lines for mackerel, cod, hake, ling, pollock, bream, turbot, sole, plaice, whiting, herring, gurnard, &c. The trawlers from Galway Bay work round Black Head in South Sound, also North Sound and all over Galway Bay. One steam trawler hailing from Limerick trawled in the Bay and westward of Arran Islands in July, August, and September.

Ballyvaughan.—Large quantities of herrings appeared in the bay in August, and mackerel in November. Cod and ling principal fishing. Public oyster beds not improving. About 4,400 lobsters taken about Loo Rock and Finvarra, and landed at the lobster pond, Finvarra. From all parts of Galway Bay great quantities of herrings are reported. The means of capture not adequate. Nets torn and worn out. Shoals of mackerel appeared all over Galway Bay in the autumn months.

Spiddal.—During July, August, and September large shoals of mackerel were quite close off the coast. Adequate means of capture, but the weather was very unfavourable for fishing during the autumn. The oyster beds are improving—the spatting is the best known for a number of years. No lobsters or crabs were taken.

A light on Spiddal Pier very much required.

N. Arran.—Shoals of mackerel appeared off the coast, from close inshore to four miles, from October to November; adequate means of capture did not, however, exist. No lobsters were captured this year. The fishermen have not the necessary means for successfully working the fishing grounds.

S. Arran.—The principal fishing is for cod, ling, and bream. Shoals of mackerel appeared in the Foul Sound in August about a mile from the shore, and remained till November. A pier at which the fishermen could land in bad weather is much needed.

Costello Bay.—Large shoals of mackerel and sand appeared along the coast from August to October, close inshore. No means of capture existed. The mackerel were

in every locality along the guards and in every creek to the shore in the months of August and September. The fishermen here are disheartened owing to there being no means for selling the fish—no buyers, no railway, no market town. More time is lost in trying to sell than in catching the fish. It was a bad year for fishing, the men being much employed on the public works.

Spitting in large quantities took place on the public oyster beds. About £1,369 worth of oysters were sold. There is reason to believe that a large number of undersized oysters are taken. The lobster fishing was much interfered with by bad weather.

The Divisional Officer states :—

"I concur with the suggestion of the Station Officer at Spiddal, that a light at the end of the pier at that place would be of great benefit to the fishing boats of the locality, as in many instances they would seek shelter there on approaching darkness, or bad weather, instead of having to run back to Galway. A light visible from four to five miles would be sufficient for the purpose. All the Station Officers report that if the fishermen had better appliances for pursuing their calling, such as boats, nets, &c., they would be able to catch more fish. This may be the case, but in my opinion the fishermen in and about Galway Bay, lack the energy and enterprise necessary for their arduous work, even if they are not too indolent. They appear to me, instead of making the best of the resources at their disposal, to depend too much on what outside assistance may be obtained from public and private sources. Trawling is carried on to too great an extent in the Bay, the trawlers with the exception of Saturday and Sunday—weather permitting—appear to go over the same ground all the year round. This must destroy immense quantities of immature fish. There are excellent trawling grounds to the northward and westward of the Arran Islands rarely visited, and I am told that a steam trawler hauling from the other side of the channel during the autumn did a very good business there."

The fishermen are very peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed principally at Galway, Barna, Spiddal, Knock, Thoughmore, Cornacra, Costello, Glenina, Ballyvaughan, Doorus, Kinvarra, and Arran in several places.

CLEENAN DIVISION.

Extending from Mason Island, County Galway, to Doaghbeg, County Mayo—about 260 miles.

Unguarded portions—Mason Island to Fishery Bridge; Gorteen to Ballinlooma; Strumstown to Weir; Slyne Head to Clifden; Cleggan Head to Renvyle; Roonagh River to Roonagh Head; Roonagh Head to Rosmonee Bridge; and Carrigholly to Derrybeg.

At Roundstone and Clifden but little fishing, the fishermen being largely employed on relief and railway works this year. At Roundstone about 23,000 lobsters were landed. On the private oyster beds in Bartraghboy Bay about 100,000 oysters were laid down. Mackerel were seen off the coast from Slyne Head to Deer Island from May to October. Fishermen complain of want of gear. Shoals of fish were not observed off Clifden. In October and November herrings were in Ballyniskill Bay, about one and a half miles from shore. Means of capture were adequate. The public oyster beds in Ballyniskill are improving. About £15 to £20 worth sold off them. About 1,500 lobsters taken and sold in Westport. Otherwise in the Cleggan grounds the year was not good for fishing.

At Tully large quantities of mackerel appeared in August and up to date of sending in report—herrings in September to this date—and shoals of medium-sized pollock from August up to this date. The herring and mackerel were from Renvyle Point to the Killerries. No adequate means of capture. No oysters taken off the public beds this year.

From Renvyle to Rosroe about 3,000 lobsters were taken and landed at Tully and Leenane, and sent by cart to Westport. The pier at Tully requires some alteration for the safety of Renvyle boats.

The fishermen principally want nets.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"There has been a great falling off in the fishing this year compared with last.

"The weather has been unusually bad, and a great number of the fishermen have taken employment on Railway or Relief Works.

"Fish have been plentiful on the coast, and in Clew Bay the trawlers of Merrick have done well.

"At Roundstone the catch of lobsters has fallen off; this is accounted for by bad weather during the season.

"I do not think there will be much improvement in the fishing in these parts until the railways are finished, when a new market will be opened up, and the men now working on the line will doubtless return to their boats.

"The market in Clifden has been very badly supplied with fresh fish this year. I do not think it has been on sale more than three or four days a month, whereas last year fresh fish could be purchased three or four days a week.

"In conclusion, it is my opinion that bad weather, extensive employment on Railway and Relief Works, and latterly a heavy crop of potatoes to harvest, is the cause of the falling off of the fishing in this division."

Hand and long lines and nets are the modes of fishing. Six small trawlers belonging to Mace and Curra worked occasionally in Mace Bay, and three in Westport Bay at from 2 to 11 miles off shore.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Roundstone, Mace, Half Mace, Colla, Doonulla, Tourglass, Letterard, Dolan, Bunowen, Clifden, Streamstown, Aughrissmore, Aughrissbeg, Russadillisk, Cleggan, Bundowlish, Ardagh, Ballynakill, Letter, Shark and Boffin Islands, Renvyle, the Killeries, Westport, and Newport.

KEEL DIVISION.

Extending from Doaghbeg to Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, embracing Achill Island—about 86 miles.

Unguarded portions: Achillbeg—from Doaghbeg to Sound-quay, east side; Blind Sound to Dooga Head. Keel—Dooga to Doockuilla, Keem Bay to Dugort. Bullmouth—Sound-quay east side to Fahy Head.

Cod, ling, flounders, bream, whiting, glasson, and herrings are taken at times round the island. Nets and lines used. No trawlers.

At Achillbeg small shoals of herrings appeared, and remained from the middle of October to November. There were adequate means of capture. Oyster beds about the Ship Rocks, Achill Sound not improving. Lobsters taken in only small quantities.

At Keel large shoals of herrings appeared in August and September about half a mile off the shore, and remained for a short time only owing to bad weather. Only a small quantity of lobsters taken.

At Bull's Mouth—no herrings observed. The oyster beds in the sound said to be exhausted. No dredging carried on for the year.

The Coastguard Officer Reports:—

"Large quantities of herrings of large size were caught during the fine weather in October off Keel.

"The Keel harbour is much frequented, and it would be a great benefit to the fishermen if it were repaired."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Dooga, Cloughmore, Curraun, Darby's Point, Doaghbeg, Dugort, Keel, Dooga, Keem, Bull's Mouth, Innishbegle, Ballycrov, Tourglass, and other places round the Island.

BEAUMULLET DIVISION.

Extending from Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, to Brandy Point, near Rossport, about 150 miles.

Unguarded portions: Doohoonas—Fahy Head to Gweesalia; Blacksod Point—Inniskea Islands and Davillaun More; Elly Bay—Redditch to Scotch Port; Ballyglass—Seal Island to Brandy Point, and Seal Island to Erris Head.

Cod, ling, haddock, pollock, glasson, whiting, plaice, mackerel, herrings, and bream, are taken. The public oyster banks not improving.

At Doohoonas large shoals of mackerel were observed off the western portion of the guard at a distance of half a mile from the shore during the autumn, but there were inadequate means for their capture. Good trawling ground off the western guard, but not availed of.

At Blacksod Point large shoals of bream and glasson were observed off the guard end around the Inniskea Islands. The bream from June to September, at about one and a half miles off shore, and the glasson from September to November, close in shore. Whiting were also observed in Blacksod Bay in August about two miles off shore. Large captures of glasson and whiting were made when the weather permitted, the bream was not much sought after. Five steam trawlers worked in Blacksod Bay at from one-and-a-half to three miles off shore. About 6,000 lobsters were taken.

At Elly Bay large shoals of herrings were seen about a mile off the shore in Blacksod Bay from January to March, but the means of capture were inadequate, the majority of the fishermen being in want of nets.

At Beaumullet no large shoals of fish were observed. 1,200 oysters were taken off the public beds between Cleggan Point and Logmore and were sold for about 6s. per 100.

At Ballyglass large shoals of fish were observed in Broadhaven Bay in June and October, at from one to three miles off shore, from Erris Head to Kid Island.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"On the whole, fish were scarce this season, owing in a measure to the Relief Works, where the fishermen were employed, as strictly speaking they are not fishermen, but small farmers and are not entirely dependent on fishing for a livelihood.

"Most of the fish caught are at once used by the families of the men fishing, and it is only occasionally sufficient numbers of fish are taken to make it pay to bring them into Beaumullet (Town)."

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Belmullet, Blind Harbour, Blacksod, Saloon, Inniskea, Glenlara, and Inver.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION, COUNTY MAYO.

Extending from Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh, about 51½ miles.

Unguarded: Belderg—Brandy Point to Gevraun. Kileummin—Downpatrick to Lacken Strand. Ross—Killala Quay to Moyne.

Nets, spilletts, and lines are used; and mackerel, herrings, cod, ling, bream, fluke, glasson, gurnard, whiting, pollock, haddock, and lobsters are taken.

Off Ballycastle—Small shoals of mackerel appeared in October. Glasson and cod appeared in very large quantities, between two and three miles from the shore, in June. The breakwater requires to be extended for about thirty yards, and an elbow formed. There is also a dangerous rock between the breakwater and slip which should be blasted, as the slip is useless at present when there is any swell on.

Off Belderrig—Mackerel, herrings, and glasson appeared in large shoals from April to 25th October, from a half to two miles off. No proper nets to take them in the deep water. Lobsters are taken at Porturlin, Portacloy, and Rosspart—about 900 dozen during the year. They are landed, when practicable, at Belderrig and Porturlin, and sent to Dublin. About 1,800 dozen of crabs landed at the same places. A breakwater has been partly erected in the Harbour of Belderrig, as a Relief Work. It would be a great benefit to the fishermen of the surrounding district if completed, as they have often to take refuge in the harbour in stormy weather, when unable to reach their own landing places.

At Kileummin—good trawling ground in Lacken and Rathfron Bays. Mackerel continued from June to October, and herrings from September to December, from one to three miles off the shore. About 6,000 lobsters taken. They were landed at Kileummin, and sent to Ballina and Dublin. Boat slip very much required, as boats are often damaged when landing in rough weather.

At Ross—Some trawling carried on by small boats in Killala Bay. No large shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared. Some lobsters taken. A considerable number of crabs taken at Portavade.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"Belderrig is the best place for fishing in this Division.

"At Ballycastle—The breakwater being extended and forming an elbow, would be a great protection to the fishing boats and crews.

"At Kileummin—A boat slip would be of much use.

"At Ross—A pier at Portavade would be of benefit to the fishermen, especially in bad weather.

"There is not much fishing in this district as an industry, owing to the want of harbour refuge and the means of transport."

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Polnamuck, Killyduff, Castletown, Ballymacue, Killala, Rosspart, Portacloy, Porturlin, Behey, Belderrig, Ballycastle, Lacken, Kileummin, Rathfron, and several other places.

PULLENVIA DIVISION, COUNTY SLIGO.

Extending from Ballina Quay to Coney Island, about 59 miles.

No portion unguarded. This division is divided into four guards. Inniscrone extends from Ballina Quay to Carnuff River. Pullocheeny extends from Carnuff River to Easky River. Pullenvia extends from Easky River to Dummoran River, and Derkmore extends from Dummoran to Coney Island.

At Inniscrone the fishermen use nets, lines, lobster pots, and trawl nets, and nearly all descriptions of fish were taken. There were twelve small trawlers fishing in Killala Bay from May to October. In August, September, and October large shoals of herrings appeared in Killala Bay about one mile off the shore. About 24 boxes of lobsters were taken. Not a good year for lobsters.

At Pullocheeny the same observations as to the state of the fisheries apply. About 52 dozen lobsters were taken.

At Pullenvia, cod, pollock, and ling were taken. Large shoals of herrings appeared off the shore in October and November, and the fishermen could have captured them had there been a slip on which to haul up their boats on return. Lobsters are in large numbers off the coast, but none are taken.

At Derkmore, pollock, plaice, turbot, and herring were taken with nets and lines. Large shoals of mackerel were observed off Dummoran about two miles from the shore

from June to August, but there were no nets suitable to capture them. Herrings in large quantities also appeared about three miles off the shore in Ballisodare Bay during October. Public oyster banks exhausted. No lobsters or crabs were taken. The private oyster beds are being stocked, and about £500 was realized by the sale of oysters from these beds during the year.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"I again beg to represent to the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries the necessity for a Boat Slip at Pellendiva Pier, this structure is almost useless without a Slip, except for a few months in the summer, but during the remainder of the year when the weather on this coast is so uncertain, fishermen cannot venture out after sunset for want of some means to get their boats out of the water on returning, for after landing their fish and nets, the boats have to be taken outside and beyond the protection of the Pier to be hauled up on a steep shore amongst rocks and large boulders, and if there is any swell on this cannot be done, and when left alongside the Pier they ground on rock at low water. So it is merely a choice between having them destroyed by the ground swell in the harbour, or on the exposed rocky shore in trying to haul them up.

"During the past month, and also at about the same time the previous five years, large shoals of herring have appeared off the coast, and no doubt good catches would have been got if the fishermen could have gone out with safety—they are provided with nets—and of course the fish would be of great service to them during the winter."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Inniscrone, Pulloohenny, Easky, Ballymeeny, Pullendiva, Aughriss, Dunmorran, and Derkmere.

SLIGO DIVISION.

Extending from Strandhill Barracks to Donegal Abbey, about 80 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rosces Point—Strandhill to Sligo Bridge, and Lower Rosces to Drumcliffe Bridge. Raghley—Cullenamore to Stroedagh, and Drumcliffe Bridge to Lissadell Coal yard. Mullaghmore—Stroedagh and Innishamurray to Roskeeragh, and Banduff to Bundoran. Ballyshannon—From Bundoran Bridge to Coastguard Boat-house, and from Gas-house to Donegal Abbey.

This division is divided into four guards. Rosces Point guard extends from Strandhill to Drumcliffe, Raghley guard extends from Drumcliffe to Stroedagh, Mullaghmore guard extends from Stroedagh Point to Bundoran, County Donegal, and Ballyshannon guard extends from Bundoran to Donegal Abbey.

Off Rosces Point the modes of fishing adopted are lines and nets. No trawling. Fish taken—mackerel, herrings, codling, and flat fish. A few shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared about one mile off Deadman's Point—mackerel, June, July and August, but there were not adequate means of capture, the boats being too small.

Off Raghley, in addition to nets and lines, trawling was carried on in Sligo and Drumcliffe Bays by six local boats of a small class from June to October. Small shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast in January, February, and March, and again in August to December, but the means of capture were inadequate, the nets in the locality being too shallow and too short. Steps have been taken to stock and cultivate the private oyster beds at Lissadell. About 3,600 lobsters and 2,400 crabs were taken.

Off Mullaghmore there is good trawling ground which was availed of by seven local boats of a small class for about four months in the year. Large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared about one mile off the coast at Mullaghmore in August and September. About 13,300 lobsters were taken by the Mullaghmore men, and shipped by passing steamers from Sligo to Liverpool.

Off Ballyshannon, cod, ling, plaice, whiting, bream, turbot, and pollock were taken by nets and lines. There is good trawling ground on the coast, but it has not been availed of.

No herrings observed off this part. At Bundoran, Kildoney, and Bunnatrochan, about 4,300 lobsters were taken.

Fish are landed at Rosces Point, Lower Rosces, Cartron, Ardtermion, Raghley, Ballyconnell, Cloonagh, Mullaghmore, Stroedagh, Bundoran, Bunnatrochan, and Innished.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"There have been far less fish off this coast during this year than in previous years.

"The autumn berling fishing especially has been a failure, and also very few mackerel have been caught.

"Large fishing boats are necessary on this coast which would be able to trawl further seawards, and to remain at sea in moderate weather.

"The present boats do not go out unless the weather is perfectly fine and almost calm, consequently they get very little.

"Means of communication along the coast is much wanted, since fishermen cannot sell their fish when caught, except by conveying it many miles in a cart to the nearest town, and therefore they do not fish with any energy except when close to a town."

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

Extending from Donegal-quay to Lower Ferry (Gweebarra River), County Donegal, about 135 miles.

Unguarded portions: Ballhill—Portmouth to Creven point. Teelin—Muckross to Tawney. Malinmore—Glamlough to Glen Strand. Portnoo—Glenlough to Trimore.

The modes of fishing are trawling, nets, and lines. The descriptions of fish taken are cod, ling, whiting, pollock, glasson, haddock, plaice, sprats, turbot, sole, mackerel, and herrings, &c.

At Ballhill, Donegal—good trawling ground in Donegal Bay, and much availed of. One steam trawler fished from one to ten miles off the coast. No shoals of herrings or mackerel were observed.

At Tribane trawling has decreased. Shoals of mackerel appeared in August and September at from half a mile to three miles off the shore, and herrings in September at about the same distance. Quantities of lobsters were captured at Ballyetherland, Ballaigart, and Brackless—about 1 ton at these places.

At Killybegs no trawling during the year. Large shoals of mackerel appeared in Killybegs Harbour and throughout Donagall Bay in August and September, at from fifty yards to two miles from the shore, but bad weather prevented their capture. Lobsters were not taken in great quantities; about 100 dozen.

At Teelin the trawling ground is good, but there was no trawling last year. Shoals of mackerel were observed close inshore during August and September. About 3,600 lobsters were taken from Teelin to Banglana.

At Malinmore shoals of herrings and mackerel were observed from May to September, at about half a mile to three miles from the shore, but there were no adequate means of capture. Boats too small and weather too rough. About 11,600 lobsters were taken and put on board the Liverpool steamer as she passed.

At Portnoo herrings and mackerel appeared in large shoals off Dunmora and Dowrus Heads at from one to three miles from the shore during August, September, and October, but the means of capture were inadequate, the nets not being sufficiently deep. About 16,800 lobsters were taken. A pier at Portnoo is very much required. The old pier is completely washed away, and the Boat Port is nearly blocked up at low water.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

* Cod, haddock, and whiting were very plentiful during the first four months of the year.

* Shoals of mackerel were observed all over Donegal Bay in August and September, but owing to the bad weather the fishermen were unable to capture them. 35,000 were, however, caught within a fortnight at a short distance from the shore.

* I am of opinion that if a branch road was made (to the east side of the entrance to Teelin Harbour) from the new road leading to Teelin from Killybegs, and a small landing pier made at the same place, it would greatly facilitate the transit of fish from Teelin Harbour to Killybegs, as at present the carts have to go round by Carrick.

* On the railway to Killybegs being opened it ought to give considerable impetus to the fishing trade.

* A landing place at Portnoo would also be an advantage to the fishermen.

* There is at present the remains of one."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Donegal, Salt Hill, Inver, Ballyetherland, Dooran, Ballysiggart, Tribane, Brackless, Killybegs, Porthurra, Largy, Teelin, Tawney, Malinbeg, Malinmore, Glencolumbkille, Rosbeg, Portnoo, Narin, and other places.

GUINNESS DIVISION.

Extending from the bar at Gweebarra River to Oldcastle Point in the Co. Donegal about 35 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rutland—From Gweebarra Bar to Falcarrd, Falcarril to Dungloe, Owey Island to Kinsalagh, and south-west to north-west point of Arranmore Island. Bunbeg—From Brinlock to Oldcastle Point.

The modes of fishing carried on are long and hand lines, and nets.

At Rutland, the fish captured were herrings, glasson, cod, bream, haddock, pollock, and all kinds of flat fish; also large quantities of lobsters and crabs. Over 30,000 lobsters and 12,000 crabs were taken and shipped to the Liverpool market.

Herrings were seen in large shoals off Arranmore and Owey from the end of May to the beginning of August from one to three miles off the shore, but there were no adequate means of capturing them. Boats too small and no gear.

The want of proper boats and gear is badly felt, as well as the means of getting fish to market.

At Bunbeg the fish taken were cod, pollock, glasson, whiting, plaice, and bream. Large shoals of mackerel and herrings were observed off Gola Island and Innisherrin from July to September, at a distance of two or three miles off shore, but none were captured, the boats not being large enough, and the men not understanding drift net fishing. Large quantities of lobsters and crabs were taken—about 13,000 of the former and 20,000 of the latter. These were either landed at Bunbeg and sent by car to Londonderry for shipment to the English markets, or forwarded directly from Gola roads by steamer to Glasgow and Liverpool.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"There have been several shoals of mackerel and herrings off the coast during the summer months, but only a very small quantity of mackerel was captured, there being no proper appliances for taking them. Glasson of a medium size were plentiful and were captured in large quantities. Haddock, cod, bream, and fluke were taken in *fair* quantities.

"The want of a better means of forwarding the fish to market is very much felt, and is a great drawback to all engaged in the fishing industry."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed at Burton Port, Kincalagh, Bunbeg, Dungloe, Annagarry, and a number of other places.

RATHMULLEN DIVISION.

Extending from Bloody Foreland to Lenan Bay, about 118 miles.

Unguarded: Meenacaddy to Innishboffin, including Tory and Innishboffin Islands—Waterfoot to Horn Head. Glommasa to Lackagh Bridge. Melmore Head to Fanad Point. Knockalla—Fanad Point to Portsalon. Anghuish to Quigley's Point. Linsford to Lenan Bay.

The fish principally captured are—cod, herring, mackerel, haddock, pollock, ling, whiting, glasson, fluke, turbot, skate, plaice, as well as a large quantity of lobsters and crabs.

At Innishboffin—modes of fishing—hand and long lines, nets, and lobster pots—no trawling. Several large shoals of mackerel appeared off Tory Island in August and September, about quarter of a mile from the shore, but there were not sufficient nets for capturing them. About 1,690 lobsters and 2,500 crabs were taken off Tory and Innishboffin Islands and Horn Head. It would greatly benefit the fishermen of the Islands and around the coast if a boat slip were built at Magheracorty. Only two boats fishing lobsters and crabs during the year.

At Sheephaven—modes of fishing—nets, epillots, and hand lines. Shoals of herrings in August, close off Brough Head. About 5,000 lobsters were taken. No crabs.

At Mulroy—modes of fishing—nets and hand lines. Herrings chiefly. About 2,640 lobsters were captured during the year.

At Knockalla—modes of fishing—nets, lines, and lobster pots. No shoals of fish appeared; fair trawling ground availed of this year. About 2,400 lobsters were captured.

At Rathmullen—modes of fishing—long and hand lines; no trawlers. Good trawling ground in the Lough, availed of by Buncrana trawlers.

The public oyster beds extend about 4 miles on each side of the Lough and are improving. The spatting was less than last season. The great increase of sweet grass and mussels on the public beds is great destruction to spatting, about £200 worth sold off these beds during the year.

At Buncrana—modes of fishing—trawling, long lines, and nets. No large shoals of fish appeared. There is good trawling ground from Inch to Ballymaddock. Lobsters are not taken in large quantities. From Dunree to Lenan Bay there were about 13 barrels taken.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. But as they used threatening language towards the sailing trawler *Burgh Castle* in Sheephaven, the trawling grounds in this Bay have not been much availed of this year. Better class of boats and nets desirable.

Complaints are still loud against trawlers in the Lough.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"At Tory Island—Good shoals of mackerel in August and September, the mackerel were badly cured, and the printed instructions do not seem to be much attended to. Not many herrings caught. Cod and glasson caught in considerable numbers from January to May, and again in November. Bream were taken in considerable numbers from July to August. A considerable number of cod, glasson, and bream, were cured and sold locally to the country people on the mainland. Only two boats fished for lobsters and crabs owing to bad sales and weather. A steamer from Sligo to Liverpool or Glasgow calls off the Island weekly in the summer and takes them away, but the fishermen are discouraged owing to so many of them being reported as arriving dead, for which they are not paid. I am told that the boxes in which they are sent are much knocked about on the passage. If the steamers could be encouraged to supply wells as is done in some of the English smacks which take lobsters from the south of Ireland, I should think much of the present loss would be avoided."

"At Sheephaven—A good many cod caught. Good shoals of herrings for about three weeks in August. One man fishing with a deeper net than those usually employed was most successful. Not many mackerel were seen, and only fished for with hand lines, local people preferring the herrings which were sold as low as 9s. a hundred. A sailing trawler visited the Bay in September, but owing to bad weather caught little. She will probably return in the spring. Larger and stronger boats are much required here.

"In Lough Swilly—Good numbers of herrings were caught at the outer end in the autumn and in November a good number of cod and haddock were caught as high up as Rathmullen. A few lobsters were taken at the outer end.

"At Magheraroarty—The slip, so often recommended, on which the Tory Island fishermen could land is much needed, at present they have often to wade on shore.

"At Newbridge, Lough Swilly, a tidal harbour, also often recommended, is much needed, and could be cheaply constructed. At present there are few spots between Rathmullen Pier and Port Salva Pier where boats can be safely landed or beached in bad weather and easterly winds."

"Curing factories, if established under Government control, at such places as Tory Island, Portnablaghy (Sheephaven), and New Bridge (Lough Swilly), would, I should think, be a great boon to the fishermen, as they appear too wedded to old customs to cure the fish properly themselves. This need not be a very costly experiment. Much fish is at present wasted, and the men are discouraged from doing their best to catch them."

The fish are principally landed at Sheephaven, Magheraroarty, Dunfanaghy, Portnablaghy, Downies Bay, Donagh, Ballyhooriskey, Melmore, Pincher's Bay, Knockalla, Anny, Newbridge, Rathmullen, Buncrana, Faban, Currahole, Dunroo, and other places.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

Extending from Leenane Bay to Carrickeel, County Londonderry, about 88 miles.

Unguarded: Leenane Bay to Lag Strand and Malin Hall to Carrickaveel. Carrickaveel to Portnasantal—Magilligan Point to Down Hill. Clare River to Calmore, and Magilligan to Myroc.

The fish principally caught are cod, codling, pollock, ling, haddock, turbot, bream, herrings, and flat fish.

At Malin Head the modes of fishing are lines and lobster pots; no trawlers. No large shoals of fish appeared off this portion of the coast. At Dunaff and Malin Head about 6,600 lobsters and 12,000 crabs were taken. No place of safety for a first class boat to lie. No shoals of fish were observed during the year.

At Culluff the same description of fishing during the year. 1,200 lobsters and 2,400 crabs were taken.

At Port Kennigoe, same description, only about 500 lobsters and 600 crabs taken.

At Greencastle there is good trawling ground off Innishowen Head, but it was not availed of. Lobsters in very small quantities were taken.

At Moville, cod, pollock, haddock, plaice, and bream were the principal fish captured. Very few herrings were taken, less than in any preceding year.

The conduct of fishermen orderly and peaceable.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"This has been the best year as regards the take of fish, but owing to the difficulty of finding carriage, the fishermen have benefited very little, having to sell fine cod to local buyers at from 5s. to 5s. 6 pence (fourteen fish to the dozen.)"

The fish are landed principally at Portlaoise, Portlaoise, Dunaff, Portnasantal, Portlaoise, Culluff, Port Kennigoe, Greencastle, Magilligan, and Moville.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

Extending from Downhill, County Londonderry, to Jennie's Bridge, near Carnlough, County Antrim, about 65 miles.

Unguarded: Kinbane Head to Fair Head. Fair Head to Torr Cor Point—Torr Cor Point to Tornemond. Beaton's Point to Patton's Hall. Bay Chapel to Jeanny's Bridge. Bengore Head to Kinbane Head—Downhill Temple to Giant's Head.

The descriptions of fish chiefly captured and most abundant are cod, ling, haddock, pollock, plaice, sole, turbot, skate, gurnard, and ray.

The principal modes of fishing are by long lines and otter trawls.

At Portrush one steam trawler fished for three days at from three to eight miles from land, there were also six sailing trawlers, four of which fished from April to November, on all available days at from one to six miles off shore. Good trawling ground from Portlaoise to Downhill and very much availed of by small boats. About 1,200 lobsters, and 3,000 crabs were taken and sold locally.

At Port Ballintrae, long lines only. Lobsters taken between the Giant's Causeway and Bengore Head—about 550 landed—and 800 crabs. Landing place in very bad condition, and repairs very much required.

At Port Ballintoy, nets and band lines used chiefly for pollock, which first appeared about one and a half miles from the shore during the month of April—gurnard about

June. The pollock remained from three to four months, the gurnard about six weeks. About 4,000 lobsters and 20,000 crabs were taken and shipped to Liverpool.

At Ballycastle, nets and hand lines are used. About 3,000 lobsters and 11,000 crabs were landed, the greatest number being taken around Rathlin Island. With the exception of pollock which are captured in the vicinity of Rathlin Island, in considerable quantities at all times during fine weather, very little fish is taken off the guards of this station.

At Torr Head, draft nets and lines were used for the capture of pollock which appeared in small quantities during the month of August. About 600 lobsters and 1,000 crabs were taken and sent to Liverpool.

At Cushendun there were only two trawlers. Trawling ground only in Cushendun Bay. About 700 lobsters and 500 crabs were landed.

At Cushendall, plaice were more abundant than other kinds of fish. Otter trawls, lines, and draft nets were used. Only 2 small boats trawled. The trawling ground is limited, being only about a mile in length. Lobsters were very scarce—only 98 were taken.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The usual methods of fishing off the coast are by hand and long lines, and trawlers during the summer months off Portrush and Portstewart.

"The fishing has been fairly good during the past year.

"The want of a boat harbour at Ballycastle is very detrimental to the fishing trade which is increasing at that Port."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Portstewart, Portrush, Port Ballintrae, Port Ballintoy, Milltown, Port Moon, Port More, Loughan Bay, Ballycastle, Cushendall, Cushendun, and Red Bay.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

Extending from Jennie's Bridge, near Carnlough, to White's Railings, near Whitehouse, South, about 49 miles.

No portion nguarded.

At Glenarna two small trawlers worked in Carnlough Bay. About 1,000 lobsters and 800 crabs were taken; the lobsters realized 6s. 6d. and the crabs 6d. per dozen. There were also taken 2 tons of cod, which sold for £12 10s.; 6 tons of pollock for £6, and 2½ tons of plaice, which sold at the rate of 1s. 9d. a stone.

At Ballygally only two or three small boats fished during the summer for their own use, capturing only small quantities.

At Larne Harbour about 1,500 lobsters and 2,000 crabs were landed.

At Portmuck very little fishing, pollock only being taken. Lines only were used.

At Whitehead, no real fishermen along this part of the coast—they fish occasionally in summer by hook or jigs. Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities.

At Carrickfergus, plaice, coles, and cod were taken. Plaice in the largest quantities. Eleven trawlers were engaged in the Lough. About 1,000 lobsters and 6,000 crabs caught between Black Head and Garrison Head.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Glenarn, Carnlough, Larne, Millbay, Islandmagee, Carrickfergus, Ballylig, and other places.

DONAGHADEE DIVISION.

Extending from Tilly Burn to Newcastle Quay, about 44 miles.

No portion nguarded.

At Marino (*late Coltra*)—Plaice and cod were taken, the modes of fishing used being trawling and long lines. The trawlers numbered about 13 boats, and the trawling ground which is good from Marino to White House-roads was much availed of.

At Bangor long lines and trawling are modes of fishing. The trawlers have increased. Sixteen second class boats were engaged. No good trawling ground. Cod and ling and flat fish principal fish taken. About 20 dozen lobsters taken on north side of Lough and sent to Belfast.

At Donaghadee cod and pollock are the fish most abundant. Long lines and rods are used. Only about 600 lobsters taken, landed at Donaghadee and sent to Belfast. Crabs used only for bait for pollock, about 7,000 were taken.

At Millisle little fishing. Only 3 small boats occasionally at pollock and codling. About 70 dozen lobsters and 100 dozen crabs were landed, and sent to Donaghadee.

At Ballywalter—Pollock, herrings, and cod, were taken. Shoals of herrings were observed during July and August about two miles off the coast one mile south of the Skull Martin Lightship, and remained about four months.

About 22 cwt. of lobsters were taken off the Ballywalter and Skull Martin Reefs, landed at Ballywalter, and shipped to Belfast for Liverpool market.

At Burr Point there were four trawlers. Small quantities of herrings were taken, and landed at Portavogie.

At Cloghy, herrings, plaice, and soles were the principal fish taken.

About 50 boxes of lobsters and 45 boxes of crabs were landed at Portavogie, and shipped to Liverpool.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Hollywood, Groomsport, Bangor, Donaghaden, Ballywalter, Portavogie, and Whiskin.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head, about 78 miles.

Unguarded: Portaferry—Ballyhenry to Gray Abbey. Strangford—Audley Point to Gray Abbey.

Off Tara Guard, between Ballyquinton and Newcastle, pollock were most in abundance; codling also taken. Hand lines used. No trawling ground. Large shoals of herrings appeared about 6 miles from the shore in July and August. Adequate means of capture. About 60 dozen lobsters and 50 dozen crabs were landed at Tara, and sent to Belfast.

At Portaferry, cod, pollock, and whiting were taken by nets and hand lines and landed at Portaferry and Kircubbin. About 250 dozen lobsters and 50 dozen crabs were landed at Portaferry and sent to Belfast.

At Strangford, herrings, haddock, pollock, whiting, and codling were taken. Herrings most abundant. Some trawlers were seen off the coast, but they did not land their fish. Shoals of mackerel and herrings were seen off Strangford Bar in July, August, and September, but did not remain for any length of time. Only 300 lobsters were taken and landed at Killough.

At Gunn's Island a small quantity of haddock, whiting, and codling were taken by hand lines.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The upper part of Strangford Lough is a spawning place for herrings, and fish are there taken when in the act of spawning."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish landed at Portaferry, Ardglass, Strangford, Newcastle, Kircubbin, and other places.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

Extending from Sheepland Head to Derryogue Point, about 42 miles.

No portion unguarded.

At Ardglass, haddock, whiting, and plaice were most abundant. Cod, turbot, and soles were also taken. No shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared off the coast this year. The trawling ground from Strangford Lough to Cranfield Point is very good and was much frequented during the year. Ten trawlers worked from five to ten miles off the coast. About 800 lobsters were landed at Ardglass. There were 10 boats laid up at this place owing to the failure of the herring fishing for the last few years. If the fishing improved the most of them would be fitted out again.

At Killough, hand lines only used. Only a small quantity of lobsters and crabs were taken. They were landed at Ardglass.

At Tyrella, two boats fished for owners or crew only.

At Dundrum, no person engaged in fishing.

At Newcastle, trammel nets and long lines were used for plaice, whiting, cod, and haddock. No shoals of fish appeared. Good trawling ground about 7 or 8 miles off the coast, and was much frequented. Two steam trawlers worked there, but did not land fish at Newcastle. Lobsters were very scarce, only about 800 landed. About 1,000 crabs were taken. A slip much required north of present harbour, which is in such a bad state that at low water boats cannot get in or out without great risk and difficulty.

At Annalong, herrings were taken in largest quantities. No large shoals appeared this year. About the middle of June the herrings appeared from 8 to 10 miles off, and came in from one-half to one mile off the coast in the middle of October. About 3,000 lobsters and nearly 7,000 crabs were landed.

At Loostone herring were chiefly taken. A small quantity of lobsters and crabs were landed at Blackrock. There is good trawling ground about 10 miles off the coast much frequented by Dublin trawlers.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed at Ardglass, Seorden Beach, Killough, Minerstown, Newcastle, Annalong, Wreck Port, Dunmore, Dundrum, Kilkeel, Leestown, Ballykeel, and Blackrock.

DUNDALK DIVISION.

Extending from Derryvogue Point to Maiden Tower, Drogheda, about 84 miles.

Unguarded: Omeath—Warrenpoint to Ballindolty Rock. Dunany Point—Lurgan Bridge to Salters Rocks. Giles' Quay—Ballaghan Point to Limskein Point.

At Cranfield nets only were used. Herrings were the principal fish taken and were landed at Kilkeel Pier. About 18 dozen lobsters were taken.

At Omeath the oyster fisheries are improving. There has been a greater fall of spat than in this previous season—and the private beds are well stocked and cultivated.

At Carlingford herrings caught in only small quantities.

At Greenore, herrings and mackerel generally taken from June to October; about 8,000 lobsters and 2,000 crabs were taken, and shipped at Greenore. Two steam trawlers worked off the coast for a short time. One sailing trawler from Fleetwood and seven from Liverpool worked for about three months, landing their fish principally at Greenore.

At Giles' Quay nets and lines were used. Herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast in September, and remained for about three months. About 70 cwt. of lobsters, and 50 cwt. of crabs were taken.

At Soldier's Point herrings and mackerel were seen, but were very scarce; the herrings appeared in September and November, and mackerel in August and September, from one-half to three miles off shore, but there were no adequate means of capture.

At Dunany Point—large shoals of herrings and small shoals of mackerel appeared from September to October, from 1 to 8 miles off the coast, and remained about two months.

At Clogher Head—the trawlers have not increased. There is good trawling ground north and south much availed of. Herrings appeared about the middle of October at about 400 yards from the shore. There were adequate means of capture. 400 lobsters and small quantities of crabs were taken.

At mouth of Boyne—cod, whiting, and plaice were taken. Good trawling ground.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed at Kilkeel, Greenacastle, Derryvogue, Baltray, Maiden Tower, Clogher Head, Annagasson, Giles' Quay, Blackrock, Greenore, Carlingford, Warrenpoint, Grear's-quay, Greenacastle, Soldier's Point, and Dundalk.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

Extending from Maiden Tower, Laytown, to Whip of the Water, Baldoyle, about 46 miles.

No portion unguarded.

At Balbriggan—good trawling ground from Rockabil to Clogher Head, and much availed of. A small quantity of herrings were taken in October.

At Skerries—good trawling ground. Long lines mostly used. No large shoals of fish have been seen during the year. Only 650 lobsters were taken.

At Loughshinny—14,000 lobsters and 132,230 crabs were landed, principally from Lambay Island.

At Rush—long lines. Cod, ling, and conger were the principal fish taken. Good trawling six miles off coast.

At Malahide—good trawling ground outside, which is much availed of by the Dublin and other trawlers.

Conduct of fishermen orderly.

Fish are landed at Balbriggan, Skerries, Loughshinny, Rush, Malahide, and Howth.

SALMON FISHERIES.

SALE OF SALMON DURING CLOSE SEASON.

In previous reports we drew attention to the practice that extensively prevailed in Ireland of selling salmon during the early part of January. Most of this fish we knew to have been poached; but it was openly disposed of, under cover of the fact that in two districts the season opened on New Year's Day, and in another on the 17th January—the presumption being that the salmon were sent for sale from these districts.

We, therefore, issued the notice, of which the following is a copy, to fishmongers and others—and had it extensively posted in public places where it would be likely to come under the observation of those for whom it was intended.

The result was that the open sale of poached salmon was stopped.

"CLOSE SEASON NOTICE.

"CAUTION.

"The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries give Notice that the Law provides 'That any person buying, selling, or exposing for sale, or having in his possession any salmon or trout, or any part thereof, caught in the close time, shall forfeit each fish, and not less than ten shillings, for each fish; and having in possession shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fish having been caught in close season.'

"As much salmon was exposed for sale last January, which, it is well known, came from rivers and places where it was illegal to capture them, fish factors, fish dealers, and others are now cautioned against this illegal traffic in salmon in the close season. Stringent measures will be taken to enforce the Law.

"*Having in possession is prima facie evidence of fish having been caught in close season.*"

"The only places open in Ireland for the capture of salmon by nets in January are—

"I. Sligo River, which opens on the 1st January.

"II. Waterville River, County Kerry, which opens on the 1st January.

"III. Lause, Cough, and Roisely, County Kerry, which open on the 17th January.

"(By Order).

M. P. DOWLING, Secretary.

"Office of Irish Fisheries, Dublin Castle,
"1st December, 1891."

"SCHEDULE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN IRELAND OTHERWISE THAN BY ROD AND LINE,

"As fixed up to the 1st December, 1891."

(Then followed Schedule.)

We regret to say, however, that large quantities were privately sold to "safe" customers; and we had information that some persons from whom a strict compliance with the law might have been expected, had been parties to a breach thereof. It was impossible, however, to induce any one to consent to give evidence in connection with the sale, or purchase, of poached fish.

So long as this system is allowed to continue, so long will it operate against the steps we take for the protection and development of these fisheries.

We drew Your Excellency's attention to the weakness of the Department in regard to making persons who engage in this illegal trade amenable to justice. *Prima facie* the protection of the salmon fisheries of a district rests with the Conservators for that district. But when the latter have funds insufficient, as a rule, even to pay for watching the rivers, it cannot be expected that they will incur expense in prosecuting persons for selling fish that *very probably were taken by poachers in another district*. We, therefore, felt it right to submit the matter to Your Excellency, as one affecting the entire salmon fisheries, of which we are in charge—we asked for advice to enable us to give prompt instructions to Boards of Conservators, as to the action to be taken when occasion arose—but were informed that it was not our duty to advise Boards of Conservators. This principle in the main is one that cannot be objected to, but we think that circumstances may arise which would justify us, as being entrusted with the protection and development of the fisheries, in being prepared to offer, free of expense, such legal advice to Boards of Conservators as would operate towards the general welfare of the Irish Fisheries.

The following Orders regulating the close seasons for salmon and trout were made by us since the date of our last Report:—

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"32 & 33 Vict., c. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith,

"No. 6', OR SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.—CLOSE SEASON.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in execution of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869, and the Acts incorporated therewith, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by

said Acts, do hereby decide, that the periods authorized and directed as the close time for salmon and trout, in the District No. 3, heretofore defined and known as 'The Skibbereen District,' which extends from the Galley Head to Minn Head in the county of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between those points, and around any islands or rocks situate off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coasts and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the said coast between said points, situated in the county of Cork, shall cease.

"1. And we do hereby further decide that the close time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout in said Skibbereen District, in the county of Cork, with nets and all other engines (save single rods and lines only), shall be between the 1st October in each year and 30th April in the year following, both said days inclusive.

"2. And we do hereby further decide that the close time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout in the said Skibbereen District, by single rods and lines shall be between the 1st day of November in each year and the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"ALAN HOSSENY,
"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN, } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Office of Irish Fisheries,

"Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1891."

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"32 & 33 Vict., c. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 13, of BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

"RIVER DROWES OR BUNDROWES.—CLOSE SEASON.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in execution of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869, and the Acts incorporated therewith, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts, do hereby decide that the period authorized and directed as the close time during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon or trout, by means of single rods and lines in the River Drowes or Bundrowes and all lakes and tributaries flowing into said river, in the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim, shall cease.

"And we do hereby further decide that the close time, during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout, in the River Drowes or Bundrowes, and in all lakes and tributaries flowing into said river, in the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh and Leitrim, with single rods and lines only, shall be between the first day of October in each year and the last day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"ALAN HOSSENY,
"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN, } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

"Dublin Castle, this 31st day of October, 1891."

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"32 & 33 Vict., c. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 4, of LISMORE DISTRICT.—CLOSE SEASON.

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in execution of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869, and the Acts incorporated therewith, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested in that behalf by said Acts, do hereby decide that the periods authorized and directed as the close time during which it shall not be lawful to capture salmon and trout in the District No. 4, heretofore defined and known as 'The Lismore District,' which 'extends from Helrick Head in the county of Waterford, westward, to Ballycotton, in the county of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those points,' shall cease.

"1. And we do hereby further decide that the close time, during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout within the said Lismore District, with nets and all other engines (save single rods and lines only) shall be between the 1st day of August in each year and the last day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

"2. And we do hereby further decide that the close time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy, or take salmon or trout in the said Lismore District, with single rods and lines only, shall be between the 1st day of October in each year and the last day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN, } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

"Dublin Castle, this 8th day of December, 1891."

The following By-laws, affecting the salmon fisheries, made by us, were approved by your Excellency and the Privy Council, since the date of our last Report:—

"FISHERIES—IRELAND.

"32 & 33 Vict., c. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT.—SALMON FISHERIES, RIVER SHANNON.

"NET FISHING BELOW ATHLONE.—BY-LAW.

"Whereas complaints were made to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, that nets of inordinate length for the capture of salmon are used in the narrow waters of the river Shannon close to Athlone, where the breadth of the river is from eighty to one hundred yards—and that such nets are worked from opposite sides of the river on fords where the fish rest; and having held a public inquiry into the same, at Athlone, on the 31st day of June, 1891, it seems to us to be expedient for the more effectual protection and improvement of the salmon fisheries of said river, to limit the size of the nets used in that part of the upper or fresh waters of said river in which such nets are used.

"Now we, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the above-named Acts, do make and ordain this By-law, by which it is prohibited, and is hereby prohibited to use any net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portlanna.

"Any person offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of five pounds; and all nets used contrary to this By-law shall be forfeited.

"THOMAS F. BRADY, } Inspectors of
"ALAN HORSNEY, } Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,

"This 8th day of July, 1891.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered.—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 8th day of March, 1892."

"SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND).

"32 & 33 Vict., cap. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 3, or WATERFORD DISTRICT.

"DRIFT NET FISHING.—BY-LAW.

"Whereas, it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual protection and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, in the Waterford District, to limit the length of drift nets used for the capture of salmon and trout in a certain part of the tidal waters of the Rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.

"Now we, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by the above-named Acts, do make and ordain the following By-law, to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for salmon or trout by means of drift nets.

"It is hereby prohibited to use any drift net for the capture of salmon or trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the tidal waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, county Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, county Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due south to a point on the opposite shore in the county Waterford, and the Spít of Passage.

"Any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for each such offence a sum of five pounds; and all nets used contrary to this By-law shall be forfeited.

"THOMAS F. BRADY, } Inspectors of
"ALAN HORSNEY, } Irish Fisheries.
"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,
this 30th day of October, 1891.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered.—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of March, 1892."

"SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND).

"32 & 33 Vict., cap. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"BY-LAW.—No. 3, or WATERFORD DISTRICT.

"Whereas, the practice of keeping nets on board boats in the upper or fresh water portions of rivers in the district defined and known as No. 3, or Waterford District, which extends from Kila Bay, eastward of Beannow Bay, in the county of Wexford, westward to Helvic Head in the county of Waterford, and situate in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, King's, Queen's, Tipperary, and Limerick, during

the time when the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout is prohibited by law is, in our opinion, detrimental to the fisheries of the said district, and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the said district, to prohibit such practices; now, we, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the above named Acts, do make and ordain the following By-law, to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for salmon or trout in said district.

"It is hereby prohibited to have any net for the capture of salmon or trout, save landing nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the upper or fresh-water portions of any river in said district, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening and six of the clock on Monday morning following.

"Each and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of two pounds, and every net found on board any boat, cot, curragh or other vessel between the hours during and in which it is hereby prohibited to have such net on board such boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel, shall be forfeited.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"ALAN HORNBY,
"WM. SPENSWOOD GREEN," } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Office of Irish Fisheries, Dublin Castle,
"This 2nd day of November, 1891.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of March, 1892."

"SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND).

"32 & 33 Vict., cap. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

"NET FISHING—RIVER SUIR.—BY-LAW.

"Whereas the practice of using draft or seine nets for the capture of salmon and trout in a certain part of the tidal waters of the river Suir, hereinafter referred to, situated in the Waterford District, where, at low water, the breadth of the channel is narrow and the depth of the water shallow, is in our opinion injurious to the fisheries of the said river; and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual protection and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in said river, to prohibit the use of nets for the capture of salmon and trout in that part of such river referred to.

"Now we, in pursuance of powers and authorities in us vested, by the above named Acts, do make and ordain the following By-law, to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for salmon or trout in the river Suir.

"It is hereby prohibited to use any draft or seine net for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the tidal waters of the river Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank, as shown on the map annexed hereto.

"Any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for each such offence a sum of five pounds; and all nets used contrary to this By-law shall be forfeited.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"ALAN HORNBY,
"WM. SPENSWOOD GREEN," } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

"Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,
this 6th day of November, 1891."

MAP.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1892.

"SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND).

"32 & 33 Vict., cap. 92, and the Acts incorporated therewith.

"No. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

"NET FISHING—RIVER SUIR.—BY-LAW.

"Whereas, the practice of using nets for the capture of salmon or trout in a certain part of the tidal waters of the river Suir called the Carrickbeg Basin or Canal, situated in the Waterford District, is in our opinion injurious to the fisheries of the said river, and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual protection and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in said river, to prohibit the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout in such place. Now, we, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, by the above-named Acts, do make and ordain the following By-law, to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for salmon or trout in said river.

"It is hereby prohibited to use any net for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the tidal waters of the river Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the head or upstream end of the piers or walls of the canal or navigation basin at Carrishbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the tail or down stream end of said piers or walls.

"Any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for each such offence a sum of five pounds, and all nets used contrary to this By-law shall be forfeited.

"THOMAS F. BRADY,
"ALAN HORSBURT,
"WM. SPOTSWOOD GREENE, } Inspectors of
Irish Fisheries.

Dated at the Irish Fisheries Office,

"Dublin Castle, this 30th day of November, 1891.

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

"Ordered—That the said By-law be, and the same is hereby approved.

"Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 8th day of March, 1892."

SALMON FISHERIES.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Wicklow Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons in this District:—

Tidal waters—

"Skerries to Howth, between 15th September and 4th March; Howth to Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February; Dalkey Island to Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

Fresh waters—

"All rivers flowing into the sea between Skerries and Howth, 15th September and 4th March; and between Howth and Dalkey Island, 15th August and 1st February; and between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, 15th August and 1st April."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st February; save in Broadmeadow Water and Ward rivers, which is between 14th October and 1st February."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Dublin District, with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Broadmeadow water	4th March to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 14th October, inclusive.
Ward, . . .	Do. do.	do. . .	do. do.
Tolka, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th Aug. do.	do. . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Liffey, . . .	Do. do.	do. . .	do. do.
Duile or Bray, . .	1st April to 30th Sept. do.	1st Apr. to 15th Aug. inclusive.	do. do.
Vartey, . . .	Do. do.	do. . .	do. do.

Close Seasons—Between Skerries and Howth, 4th March to 15th September, inclusive; Howth to Dalkey Island, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive; and Dalkey Island to Wicklow, 1st April to 30th September, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Dublin District during the year was fair, and is improving. The take of fish was more productive than in preceding year.

Angling was also better in the Liffey in point of numbers, but not of size. The highest price obtained was 3s. per lb., and the lowest 6jd. The migration of smolts took place in April, as in 1890. Some were observed in the Liffey migrating in September, 1891. Grilse were first taken in June, and in greatest quantities in July, for about three weeks. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in May. In June and July they were taken with the grilse. The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about eight to one, and more females than males were taken. The average weight for salmon was 12 lbs., for grilse 6 lbs. In the Rivers Liffey and Bray the quantity of breeding fish was greater than in the previous year. The District is free from salmon disease. Very little destruction of fry or spent fish. Two cases of poisoning took place—prosecutions were, however, successfully instituted. Four water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators during the whole year, and 2 additional, now and then. The following also employed bailiffs during the entire year:—Earl of Meath, 1; Captain R. Claude Cane, 1; Swords Angling Club, 2; Tolka Angling Club, 2; and Brittas Angling Club, 1.

There are 9 weirs on the Liffey that require fish passes.

There were 12 prosecutions by the Conservators during the year. Fines were imposed in all cases.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Dublin District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	163	3	6
90 Salmon Rods,	90	0	0			
25 Draft Nets,	75	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	167	0	0
Moiety of Fines,	—	—	—	43	6	3
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	10	15	6
Total,	—	—	—	£384	5	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	67	3	6			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Prosecutions,	6	19	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	36	9	2			
Printing and Stationery,	8	16	7			
Postage,	2	5	7			
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors,	12	10	2			
Total,	—	—	—	200	6	10
Balance,	—	—	—	163	18	5
				£384	5	3

No. 2, or WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Wicklow Head in the County of Wicklow, to Kiln Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Wexford, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the close seasons in this District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 30th April following; save River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 29th September and 1st April following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"River Slaney and Tributaries—between 14th September and 16th February following. Remainder of District—between 30th September and 14th March following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Wexford District, with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout :—

Principal River.	Total Netting.	Prosecutive Netting and Close Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Slaney and Tribes, Overcurragh or Courtown.	1st April to 29th Sept., inclusive, . 30th April to 15th Sept., do., .	Same as Total, . do., .	16th Feb. to 14th Sept., inclusive. 15th March to 30th Sept., do.
Ovens and Anghtins and Tribes.	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Feitzer, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Inch, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Urrin, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Bore, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.

Coast Season—20th April to 15th September, inclusive.

The fisheries of the Wexford District are improving. The take of salmon and grilse was more productive than last year. Angling on the Slaney was also better. The highest price of salmon was 1s. 8d. per lb., and the lowest 8d. Migrations of smolts were observed in March, April, and May, and again in August. Grilse were first taken in June, and in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with them in June, and were heavier than usual. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in May and June. The proportion of grilse to salmon was about 2 to 1. More females than males taken. The average weight of salmon about 12 lbs., and grilse 6 lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry, but not much destruction of the latter takes place. No reason to suppose that many spent fish are destroyed by anglers in February or March, or full fish in October. The quantity of breeding fish in the District was greater than in the previous winter. No cases of river poisoning reported; and offences against the fishery laws have decreased.

The Board employed 15 water bailiffs during the close season, and 6 during the open season. No bailiffs were employed by private individuals. The Upper Water proprietors did not contribute any funds towards protection.

Two persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary, and 9 by the Conservators. The two former were acquitted.

The Abstract of accounts of the Wexford District for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	357	4	2½
85 Salmon Bods,	85	0	0			
76 Drift Nets,	138	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	514	10	0
Fines and Cots received,	—	—	—	23	4	6
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	15	11
Total,	—	—	—	£696	18	2½

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	250	4	0			
Scholar,	43	15	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	14	7	4			
Printing and Stationery,	3	5	9			
Postage,	1	18	5			
Prosecutions,	5	3	4			
Moisty of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	346	12	1
Balance,	—	—	—	350	6	1½
				£696	18	2½

No. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Kihn Bay, East of Bannow Bay, in the County of Wexford, to Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Whole District—between 15th August and 1st February following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

River Suir and Tributaries—between 15th October and 1st February following. Remainder of District—between 30th September and 1st February, following.

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Waterford District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Suir and Tribes.	1st Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 15th October, inclusive.
Nore and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Barrow and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Mahon.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Tay.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Delligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Colligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.

Although the total take of salmon in the Waterford District was less in 1891 than in previous years, it cannot be fairly said that the fisheries of the district are declining, having regard to the yearly increasing migration of salmon fry, and to the unprecedented run of grilse in the months of June, July, and August, 1891. This is at once evidence of a large number of breeding fish and of careful preservation, and also an earnest of future productiveness. The take of salmon in the tidal waters was less during the first half of the season, but it improved during the latter part. The take of grilse in the tidal waters was unprecedentedly large. The take of salmon and grilse in fresh waters was poor, owing to the water being low. There was a later run of fish than usual. On the Suir the great run did not take place till July. Angling has not improved, nor have rod fishings increased in value. At Ardfinnan on the Suir, Mount Juliet on the Nore, and near Hallyragget on the Nore, there are fisheries let for angling exclusively. The wholesale prices for salmon varied from 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., and for fish over 16 lbs. weight, the prices fell as low as 4d. per lb. The principal migrations of smolts took place in April and May, and again in September and October. The autumn migration was chiefly in the Suir, as it has been during recent years. Grilse were first taken about the latter end of May, and in greatest quantity in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July and August, and were heavier than those just preceding them, but lighter than the spring fish. Salmon are taken in greatest quantities when water permits, in the upper reaches of the Suir, in February, March, and April; in the upper waters of the Nore and Barrow, in March and April; and in the tidal waters

generally about April, May, and June. The proportion of grilse taken compared with salmon is about four to one. More female than male salmon are taken as a rule. The average weight of salmon was 12 lbs., of grilse, 5 lbs. No signs of disease observed during the year. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries during the descent of fry to the sea, and therefore fry are destroyed to some extent. Spent fish are destroyed in the spring by anglers, owing to the use of the gaff for landing, and some full fish are also destroyed in the same way in the autumn. No cases of poisoning rivers during the year. The quantity of breeding fish observed during the winter, 1891-92, was as follows:—On the Suir, much greater; on the Nore, greater on upper tributaries, and on lower tributaries much greater; on the Barrow, the early run was less, but in November and December, 1891, the quantity was fully as great as the average of last year. The only rivers in the district where the quantity observed was less than in the preceding year, were the Barrow tributaries where the early run was less. Offences against the Fishery Laws have greatly diminished, owing to the vigilance of the Royal Irish Constabulary and water bailiffs. Poaching in spawning rivers has also decreased to a great extent.

The following amounts were expended by the Conservators in protection during the open season, 1891:—£293 11s. on upper waters, and £332 4s. on tidal waters; during the preceding close season, £270 11s. on upper waters, and £81 12s. 6d. on tidal waters. Five bailiffs were employed by private individuals on the Suir, and two on the Nore, all during the open season. None of the upper water proprietors contribute towards the protection afforded by the Conservators. Fish passes are required in the following weirs:—Ballyredden and Greensbridge, on the Nore, and at the Salmon Leap on the River Clodagh, near Portlaw. The Bagnalstown Mill and Navigation Weir, on River Barrow, is hardly passable for salmon, except in floods.

There were 135 prosecutions during the year; being 78 by the Conservators, out of which there were 66 convictions, and 57 by the Constabulary, resulting in 43 convictions.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Waterford District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	944	9	10
174 Salmon Rods,	174	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
234 Snap Nets,	336	0	0			
45 Drift Nets,	129	0	0			
67 Drift Nets,	201	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	190	0	0			
1 Head Wear,	6	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
27 Gaps or Eyes for Nets,	27	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—	—	—	1,045	0	0
Fines and Costs received,	—	—	—	110	0	7
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	31	5	0
Bank Interest,	—	—	—	10	6	7
Sundries,	—	—	—	0	14	8
Total,	—	—	—	£2,191	16	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	888	4	6			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	129	0	10			
Printing and Stationery,	14	1	3			
Postage,	7	7	1			
Prosecutions,	41	5	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	52	5	0			
Moisty of Penalties to Prosecutors,	78	14	11			
Interest on Overdraft in Bank, 1890,	6	14	10			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
Rent of Office,	12	10	0			
Total,	—	—	—	1,392	6	4
Balance,	—	—	—	839	12	4
				£2,191	18	8

No. 4, of LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extends from Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, westward to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons in the above District :—

Tidal waters—

"Whole District— between 31st July and 1st February following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Whole district—between 30th September and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Lismore District, with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout :—

Principal River.	Total Netting.	Freeholder Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Blackwater, . .	1st Feb. to 31st July inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Bride,	—	—	do., do.
Funchion, . .	—	—	do., do.
Womansagh, . .	—	—	do., do.

Close Season—1st February to 31st July.

This was an excellent season for netting both salmon and grilse. Angling from Clondalane weir down good; from that up the river, bad. Rod fishings have not increased in value. The highest price was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 6d. Grilse were taken about the middle of April, and in largest quantity during the summer. Salmon taken with the grilse in May and June—lighter than the earlier fish. The greatest quantities of salmon taken in February, March, and April. The average weights of salmon and grilse were respectively 12 lbs. and 5 lbs. No disease has been observed. During the descent of fry to the sea angling is prohibited in the Lismore Fishery. No cases of river poisoning reported. There has been an increase in the number of prosecutions for breaches of fishery laws.

The Conservators employed 1 head water bailiff, and 8 permanent bailiffs, and expended £421 0s. 7d. on water keeping.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Upper Blackwater and the Awbeg, Funchion, and Bride Rivers, was greater than in the preceding winter, but less in the Clyde, Annaleen, and Finnaw. The fish seemed smaller in size than in previous years.

The Conservators and Constabulary instituted prosecutions against 69 persons—56 to conviction.

We referred, in our Report for 1890, to the Salmon Hatchery erected at Lismore. We gave, in 1891, to the owners of this Hatchery, permission to fish, for the purpose of artificial propagation, and the following is a copy of a Return showing their operations under this permission:—

SUMMARY.

An Account of all Salmon taken by Messrs. FOLEY in the River Blackwater, during the Close Season 1891, for artificial propagation.

Date, 1891 and 1892.	Number of Fish taken.	Their weight, so near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, or spent, or fresh fish.	Whether taken in Hatch or by Nets.	Whether put down Weir or into Hatchery.	Cows taken.	Observations in full as to general results, particularly as to fish, or other information that may be thought useful hereafter.
From Oct. 20 to Oct. 21st.	79	—	Male.	18 bright, 8 do (weak), 7 weak, 1 ripe, 44 ripe.	Hatch, do. do. do. do. do.	Above weir, do. do. do. do. Hatchery.	—	Spawning operations were commenced this season rather later than last year, the hatch being set to work on October 10th. The first spawning fish were sent to the hatchery on 14th October, and the first eggs laid down on 21st October. All through the season there was a steady run of fish—bright, ripe, and nearly ready for spawning. The operations were frequently hampered by heavy floods, rendering the hatch useless, and the net was seldom used, as it is not found to be as good a mode of taking specimens as the hatch. Large numbers of fish of all sorts were known to have passed up the Queen's Gap.
From Oct. 1891 to Nov. 11th.	91	—	—	18 bright, 18 weak, 1 ripe.	Hatch direct, do. do. do.	Above weir, do. do. Hatchery.	11,000 eggs.	The bright fish, up to the middle of December, appear to be very late specimens if they ever spawn successfully, which is doubtful. The first "spawning fish" began to show considerably about the middle of December, but as the weir was opened on the 20th, and very few hanks of the net were taken, no estimate can be formed of their number, which must, however, have been very large. The first ones began to hatch out on the 10th January, and now, the fish, only one tray has fully hatched and the remainder are coming out fast.
From Nov. 12th to Nov. 21st.	77	—	—	22 bright, 50 weak, 1 spent, 54 ripe.	Hatch, do. do. do. do.	Above weir, do. do. do. Hatchery.	27,000 eggs.	The season all round has been a very good one, the fish being large on the average, and very healthy, showing little or no signs of disease. The natural spawning beds about Lismore have been very well stocked with fish, but they came up late. The Green-shed, which flows by the hatchery, has received a large supply of fresh specimens during the past week, and the fish is reported to be still crowded with fish. Every effort has been made to preserve even the small ones, such as Tipswimmers, Halfpouts, and Sticklebacks, and it is certain that very large numbers of great fish have dropped down to the main river, and are now on their way to the sea. No attempt to classify has been discovered, and very few dead fish have been found on the banks.
From Nov. 19th to Dec. 11th.	24	—	—	12 bright, 10 weak, 2 ripe, 23 ripe.	do. do. do. do.	Above weir, do. do. do. Hatchery.	32,000 eggs.	The brook in the glen has been frequented and strong, and on doubt some damage has been done by the tearing up of the natural beds, but taking everything into consideration, the spawning season of 1891 and 1892 may be considered a successful one so far as the neighbourhood of Lismore is concerned. Over 100,000 eggs have been laid down, which is the full capacity of the house as it present arranged, and they are all looking healthy.
From Dec. 12th to Jan. 14th.	38	—	—	22 bright, 7 weak, 1 spent, 8 ripe.	Hatch & net, do. do. do. do.	Above weir, do. do. do. Hatchery.	145,000 eggs.	Owing to unavoidable failure in the old supply, a supply of water has been raised from the town main pipe, which has reduced the death rate to a minimum.
Total	228	—	—	1 set bright put above weir. 20 weak 3 spent 1 ripe 114 ripe put into hatchery.	do. do. do. do.	—	275,000	The rearing ponds, as at present constituted, have a capacity of about 100,000. The remainder, as soon as they are fit, will be turned into suitable parts of the main river and adjacent glens, and the result must be a large increase of fry in the spring of 1893.

DETAILS OF FOREGOING SUMMARY.

Date, 1891 and 1892.	Number of fish taken.	Their weight, as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, or empty, or found thus.	Whether taken in Hatch or by Net.	Whether put above Water into Hatchery.	Cov. taken.	Observations in full as to general result, particularly in any fish, or other interesting fact may be thought useful to state.
Oct. 3.	4	—	—	4 empty.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	Get permission to set hatch is work.
do. 5.	10	Average 12 lbs.	Male.	8 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	River flooded.
do.	—	do.	Female.	10 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	2 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	—	—	2 small.	do.	do.	—	
do. 20.	4	do.	Male.	3 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do.	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 11.	4	—	—	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	Female.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	Male.	1 do.	do.	Above water.	—	
Oct. 15.	11	Average 10 lbs.	—	4 bright.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	This fish marked with silver wire.
do.	—	—	Male.	3 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	4 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 16.	7	do. 8 lbs.	do.	3 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	1 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 17.	13	do. 10 lbs.	—	3 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	Male.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 18.	9	do. 12 lbs.	do.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 9 lbs.	Male.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	Returned to main river 2 females.
do. 19.	8	do. 6 lbs.	do.	1 empty.	do.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	do.	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 22.	9	do. 8 lbs.	Male.	1 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do.	do.	1 empty.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 27.	4	—	do.	1 ripe.	Net.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	2 empty.	do.	Put interior.	—	
do.	—	—	—	1 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	3	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 do.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 empty.	do.	do.	—	River very high.
do. 18.	8	—	—	2 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do. 20.	4	do. 2 lbs.	do.	4 empty.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 25.	5	do. 12 lbs.	do.	4 do.	Net.	Put interior.	—	
do. 31.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 eggs.	
Nov. 5.	4	do. 12 lbs.	Female.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	—	1 bright.	do.	Put into river.	—	
do.	—	—	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do. 9.	3	—	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	12,000 eggs.	
do.	—	—	Male.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 6.	4	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	
do.	8	do. 14 lbs.	—	4 do.	Net.	Put into river.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	Female.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do. 13.	13	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	Female.	4 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 16.	7	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 14 lbs.	Male.	4 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 4 lbs.	do.	1 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do. 24.	9	About 10 lbs.	—	1 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	

DETAILS OF FOREGOING SUMMARY—continued.

Date, 1912.	Number of fish taken.	Total weight, as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, or empty, or fresh run.	Whether taken in hatch or by nets.	Whether put aboard within previous hatchery.	Ova taken.	Observations in full as to general results, particular in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful hereafter.
Nov. 14.	—	About 7 lbs.	Female.	1 ripe.	Hatch.	Hatchery.	—	
Nov. 15.	20	Average 12 lbs.	—	7 bright.	do.	Above weir.	—	
do.	—	do. 4 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 4 lbs.	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 5 lbs.	do.	12 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
Nov. 16.	11	do. 8 lbs.	—	4 bright.	do.	Above weir.	—	
do.	—	do. 20 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 12 lbs.	do.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
Nov. 18.	13	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	do.	Above weir.	25,000 ova.	Returned to main river from hatchery, 1 female and 4 males.
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 6 lbs.	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	do.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 4 lbs.	—	1 spent.	do.	Above weir.	—	
Nov. 20.	13	do. 10 lbs.	—	1 bright.	do.	Above weir.	—	
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	—	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 6 lbs.	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 6 lbs.	do.	4 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
Nov. 21.	1	do. 10 lbs.	Female.	1 do.	do.	do.	—	
Nov. 21.	2	do. 15 lbs.	do.	1 do.	do.	do.	25,000 ova.	Returned to main river 4 females.
do.	—	do. 6 lbs.	—	1 bright.	do.	Above weir.	—	
Nov. 22.	2	do. 12 lbs.	Female.	1 ripe.	do.	do.	25,000 ova.	This fish was after spawning. Grains removed.
Nov. 22.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000 ova.	From 2 fish. Returned to main river 4 females and 2 males.
Nov. 23.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000 ova.	From 1 fish.
Nov. 23.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000 ova.	From 2 fish.
Nov. 25.	12	do. 12 lbs.	—	12 bright.	do.	Above weir.	25,000 ova.	Hatch set to work again Nov. 25th. Six of these bright fish were marked with silver wire.
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	Male.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 9 lbs.	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	do.	2 empty.	do.	Above weir.	—	Returned to main river, from hatchery, marked with wire, 4 females and 1 unhealthy female.
do.	—	—	—	1 star.	do.	do.	—	
Dec. 1.	14	do. 8 lbs.	—	8 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	Female.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
Dec. 2.	2	do. 10 lbs.	—	2 bright.	do.	Above weir.	10,000 ova.	From 7 fish.
do. 2.	2	do. 12 lbs.	—	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	Male.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
Dec. 4.	20	do. 8 lbs.	—	20 bright.	do.	Above weir.	12,000 ova.	From 2 fish. Returned to main river from hatchery, 10 females and 2 males.
do.	—	do. 11 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 4 lbs.	Female.	4 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	do.	7 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	Male.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
Dec. 5.	11	do. 14 lbs.	—	6 bright.	do.	Above weir.	48,000 ova.	From 6 fish.
do.	—	do. 7 lbs.	Female.	4 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 6 lbs.	do.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
Dec. 6.	5	do. 8 lbs.	—	3 bright.	do.	Above weir.	—	
do.	—	do. 14 lbs.	Male.	2 empty.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	Female.	2 do.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	do.	2 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	

DETAILS OF FOREGOING SUMMARY—continued.

Date, 1897.	Number of Fish taken.	Their weight, as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, or not yet ripe.	Whether taken in Hatch or by Net.	Whether put above Water or into Hatchery.	Eggs taken.	Observations in full as to general results, particulars in any fish, or other information that may be thought useful hereafter.
Dec. 7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000 eggs.	River flooded. Returned to male river 12 female and 1 male, marked.
do. 8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000 eggs.	
do. 11.	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000 eggs.	
do. 14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000 eggs.	From 4 fish. } River flooded.
do. 15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000 eggs.	
do. 17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000 eggs.	
do. 18.	4	Average 11 lbs.	—	3 bright.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	1 bright fish, marked with sharp wire.
do.	—	do. 12 lbs.	Male.	1 stripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	Female.	1 ripe.	do.	Hatchery.	—	
do. 18.	7	do. 12 lbs.	—	3 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	3 bright fish marked.
do.	—	do. 12 lbs.	Male.	1 stripe.	do.	do.	—	
do. 17.	—	do. 12 lbs.	Female.	3 stripe.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 18.	8	do. 17 lbs.	Male.	3 do.	do.	do.	—	Nothing to hatch this day.
do. 19.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000 eggs.	
do. 19.	3	do. 17 lbs.	—	3 bright.	Net, 1st hatch.	Patience street.	—	
do.	3	do. 17 lbs.	—	3 do.	do. 2nd do.	do.	—	Returned grains of killing hatch.
do.	—	—	—	1 small 5 lbs.	do. do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 ripe.	do. do.	Hatchery.	—	
do. 21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000 eggs.	From 1 fish.
do. 20.	8	do. 18 lbs.	—	3 bright.	Hatch.	Above water.	—	
do. 21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000 eggs.	
1897.								
Jan. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000 eggs.	From 3 fish.
do. 15.	18	Average 19 lbs.	—	6 bright.	Net, 1st hatch.	Patience street.	—	
do.	—	—	Female.	1 ripe.	do. do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	do.	3 ripe.	do. do.	Hatchery.	—	Returned remaining fish in hatchery to main river.
do. 21.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The Abstract of Accounts of the Lismore District for the year is as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	42 12 9
280 Salmon Rods,	360 0 0	
4 Cross Lines,	8 0 0	
30 Snap Nets,	45 0 0	
20 Drift Nets,	60 0 0	
70 Drift Nets,	210 0 0	
1 Pole Net,	2 0 0	
3 Snake Nets,	90 0 0	
1 Box or Crib,	10 0 0	
Total Licence Duty,	—	685 0 0
Fines received,	—	26 18 16½
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	122 18 0
Total,	—	£879 10 7½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	421	0	7			
Salaries,	110	2	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	65	17	11½			
Printing and Stationery,	15	0	3½			
Postage,	3	6	3½			
Prosecutions,	8	4	0			
Misc. of Penalties to Prosecutors,	14	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	£638	11	3½
Balance,	—	—	—	240	10	4
				£879	10	7½

No. 5, or CORK DISTRICT.

Extends from Ballycotton Head, westward, to Galley Head, both in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

(Cork Division, *Ballycotton to Barry's Head*).

The following are the close seasons, at the date of this Report in *that part of the Cork District between Ballycotton and Barry's Head*:—

Tidal waters—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 15th August and 1st February following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 12th October and 1st February following."

By-laws:—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in this Division (Cork) of the Cork District (*from Ballycotton to Barry's Head*), with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Lee and Tybla,	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 12th October, inclusive.
Owenscorra,	Do.,	do.,	do.,
Owenbeg,	Do.,	do.,	do.,

In this division of the Cork District the fisheries are seriously declining. The legal net men had a very bad salmon season, but the grilse season was fair, and the prices were good. Rod fishing was worse than for many years.

Prices varied from 2s. 3d. to 6d. per lb. for salmon.

The quantity of breeding fish observed last winter was far greater than for many years past.

Only one migration of smolts to the sea.

Grilse first appeared about end of April, but the best run took place at the end of June or beginning of July. Greatest quantities of salmon taken in April. As the grilse increase the salmon decrease.

Average weight of salmon 10 lbs.; grilse 4½ to 5 lbs.

No sign of disease. Destruction of fry does not take place by anglers, and few open fish are killed.

One case of poisoning occurred during the year. Offences against the fishery laws have decreased in the upper waters, the temptation not existing there; but in the

lower harbour the law is continually violated by organised gangs who are better equipped with boats, &c., than the bailiffs are. The revenue of the Conservators renders them unable properly to cope with this state of affairs, and the restrictions imposed on the Coastguard in regard to salmon fisheries is mainly responsible for it. The Conservators urgently recommend that some means be devised to cope with it.

There were 23 prosecutions by the Conservators, and 6 by the Constabulary.

The amount expended on water keeping was £273 16s. 11d. During the open season a sum of £63 2s. 4d. was expended in the upper waters, and in the close season only £11 2s. 3d. In the tidal waters during the open season £158 13s. 3d., and during the close season £40 19s. 1d. Keepers are employed by private individuals.

The abstract of accounts of the Cork District for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	16	13	0
Total Licences,	323	0	0
(Owing to destruction by fire of late Clerk's effs, vouchers showing particulars were destroyed).			
Fines received,	2	18	7
Sales of forfeited Engines,	0	6	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	10	13	0
Subscriptions,	21	0	0
Balance due to Bank,	169	9	5
Total,	£563	2	3

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank,	85	4	10
Water Bailiffs,	253	1	4
Salaries and Commission,	72	2	4
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including maintenance of Launch),	58	15	11
Printing and Stationery,	0	0	11
Postage,	1	3	11
Prosecutions,	30	8	0
Bank Interest,	7	5	5
* Balance due for Licences,	19	0	0
	£563	2	8

CORK DISTRICT—(Bandon Division, Barry's Head to Galley Head).

The following are the close seasons, at the date of this Report in this division of the Cork District, which includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between *Barry's Head and Galley Head* :—

Tidal waters—

* Between 15th August and 15th February, save in the Bandon River, which is between 15th August and 1st March, and Argideen River, which is between 31st August and 1st March.*

Fresh waters—

* Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

* Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

" Between 12th October and 15th February, save in the Argideen river, which is between 31st October and 15th February."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

* Since received by Conservators.

The following are the principal rivers in this division of the Cork District, between *Barry's Head and Galley Head*, with the seasons at the date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout;—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bandon,	1st March to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	15th Feb. to 15th Oct., inclusive.
Argideen,	1st March to 31st Aug., do., .	Do.,	15th Feb. to 31st Oct., do.

The rod fisheries of this district are declining, but the net fisheries are improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets during 1891 was greater than in the previous year. Three fisheries at Innishannon and one at Bandon are let for angling exclusively, but they have not increased in value. The prices of salmon ranged from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. during 1891. Only one migration of smolts took place. Grilse were first taken late in June. The salmon taken with grilse were heavier than at other periods. Salmon were taken in greatest quantities in June and July. The proportion of grilse taken as compared with salmon was about three to one. More male than female salmon captured. Their average weight was 11 lbs. No signs of disease observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited by any of the proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea. Spent fish in spring, and full fish in the autumn, are destroyed by anglers. Two or three cases of poisoning by spurge occurred during the year. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased. Six bailiffs are employed by the Conservators, and £98 was expended by the latter during the open season of 1891, and £45 10s. during the preceding close season. Three bailiffs are employed by private individuals; but the upper water proprietors do not contribute any funds towards the protection afforded by the Conservators. The quantity of breeding fish observed has increased, chiefly in the Bandon River.

There were eight prosecutions instituted by the Conservators.

The abstract of accounts of this division (Bandon) of the Cork District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	92	11	6
73 Salmon Rode,	73	0	0			
29 Draft Nets,	66	0	0			
Total for Licences Duty,	—	—	—	£139	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	55	2	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	1	18	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	3	9	0
Sandries,	—	—	—	1	17	0
Total,	—	—	—	£294	18	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	147	0	0			
Salaries,	26	8	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	8	9			
Printing and Stationery,	4	9	0			
Prosecutions,	26	19	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	19	10			
Percentage on issue of Licences,	5	19	0			
Total,	—	—	—	221	4	5
Balance,	—	—	—	73	14	0
				£294	18	5

No. 6¹, SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

Extends from the Galley Head to Mizen Head, in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situate off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coasts and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 30th September and 1st May following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Skibbereen District, with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Dea,	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Leamavaddy, .	do, do, .	do, .	do, do.

The salmon fisheries are improving. The capture was better than that in 1890. Angling, however, was no better, although a few more rod licences were taken out. The lowest price for salmon taken by nets was 5d., and the highest 9d. per lb. Grilse were first seen in August—taken in largest quantities in September. Salmon taken in greatest quantities in June and July. The weight of salmon, 10 lbs.; grilse, about 6 to 7 lbs. No sign of disease observed. The quantity of breeding fish greater than during any winter for the past 20 years. Less destruction of fish while spawning, by poachers, took place. Offences against the fishery laws have decreased. One case of river poisoning prosecuted by the Constabulary during the year; the offender was fined £10. Twenty-seven persons were prosecuted by the Conservators—twenty to conviction.

No private bailiffs were employed, and no contributions were received from the upper proprietors. One to six bailiffs were employed by the Conservators.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Skibbereen District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	78	5	4.
10 Salmon Rods,	10	0	0			
18 Draft Nets,	54	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,				64	0	0
Amount of Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	10	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£152	15	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	53	11	0
Salaries,	10	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	3	4	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	11	8
Printing and Stationery,	2	0	8
Prosecutions,	10	0	0
Postage,	4	4	10
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	5	18	6
Total,	—	£90	10 8
Balance,	—	62	4 3
		£152	15 4

No. 6², or BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Mizen Head to Crow Head, in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situated off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 30th September and 1st May following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Whole district—between 31st October and 17th March following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bantry District, with the seasons at the date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Adrigole,	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal.	17th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Coomshingaun,	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Ovens,	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Mealeagh,	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Fourmile Water,	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Glengarriffe,	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is good. The quantity taken in 1891 was about the same as in the previous year. Angling has not improved, and no fisheries are let for angling exclusively. The wholesale price for salmon was 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts was observed during the year. Grilse were first taken in July, and in greatest quantity in July and August. Salmon were also captured in greatest quantity in July and August. There has been an increase in the size of the spring salmon, average weight about 8 lbs. No signs of disease observed. Spent fish have not been destroyed in the spring, nor full fish in the autumn, by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers during the year. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the previous year, particularly in the Rivers Ovens, Glengarriffe, and Coomshingaun. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, only two prosecutions having been instituted by the Conservators during the year. Convictions were obtained in both cases. No prosecutions by the Constabulary. Four bailiffs were employed by the

Conservators, who expended £30 8s. in protection, £10 16s. of this sum during the open, and the balance (£19 12s.) during the preceding close season. No bailiffs are employed by private individuals, and funds are not contributed by upper water proprietors towards protection. A fish pass is required at Donnemack Fall immediately below Donnemack Bridge.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Bântry District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				43	7	9
5 Salmon Rods,	5	0	0			
10 Draft Nets,	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—			35	0	0
Fines received,	—			5	2	0
Interest,	—			0	14	2
Total,	—			£82	3	11

Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	30	8	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	1	1	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	14	0			
Prosecutions,	0	8	6			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	0	17	0			
Misc. of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	15	4			
Total,	—			44	1	10
Balance,	—			38	2	1
				£82	3	11

No. 6th, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extends from Crow Head to Lamb Head, both in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the close seasons in the District:—

Tidal waters—

"Whole District—between 15th September and 1st April following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st April following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Kenmare District, with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Croonagh,	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal,	1st April to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Owenagh,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Glacra,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Shen,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Raughty,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Finahy,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Blackwater,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,
Stream,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,

The state of the fisheries in the Kenmare District is good and improving, and the take by nets was greater than in the previous year; angling was also better. The price of salmon was from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts observed. Grilse were first taken in June, and in greatest quantity in July. Salmon were taken with them. Early salmon are rare in the district. No sign of disease observed. As there is not much angling for trout in water accessible to salmon, little or no destruction of fry takes place. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than during the previous winter. Four cases of poisoning by spurge in the Sheen River, and six in the Roughty, took place. Offences have increased in the district. Twelve bailiffs were employed by the Board during the year.

The amount expended on protection was £54 10s. 0d., being £16 15s. 0d. during the close, and £47 15s. 0d. during the open season. Thirty-one bailiffs were employed in the district by private individuals, fourteen being in close season during the time when poisoning of rivers was expected.

The entire amount of the rate on valuations of fisheries was collected in this district.

There were twenty-six prosecutions by the Conservators during the year, resulting in twenty-one convictions.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Kenmare District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	46	1	3
47 Salmon Rods,	47	0	0			
7 Draft Nets,	10	10	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
3 Sweepers,	9	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,				76	10	0
Fines received, and Costs,	—	—	—	47	10	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	14	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£184	11	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	64	10	0			
Salaries,	27	14	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7	14	3			
Printing and Stationery,	10	10	2			
Postage,	0	17	2			
Prosecutions,	2	3	6			
Miscellaneous Penalties to Prosecutors,	15	10	0			
Total,	—	—	—	128	19	1
Balance,	—	—	—	55	12	2
				£184	11	3

NO 7, KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extends from Lamb Head, northward, to Dunmore Head (the Blackets inclusive), all in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons at the date of this report, in the above district, for salmon and trout:—

Tidal Waters—

"Between Dunmore Head and Caghsan Point, embracing the Blacket Islands, the sea and sea-coast between these points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Maize, Leane, Curagh, and Roshby or Bely, and their lakes and tributaries, between 31st August and 1st May.

"In River Maize, and its tributaries, between 15th September and 1st May.

"In Rivers Lanne, Caragh, and Beshby or Behy, and their lakes and tributaries, between 31st July and 17th January.

"Between Carglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between those points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June.

"Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and sea coast between those points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between those two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May.

"In the River Inny, and its tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.

"In Waterville or Currane river, and its tributaries, and all lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January."

Fresh Waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all lakes and all rivers, and their tributaries, running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April.

"Between Inch Point and Carglass Point, and including all lakes and all rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, save the River Maine and its tributaries, between 15th October, and 1st February.

"In River Maine, and its tributaries, between 31st October and 1st April.

"Between Carglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all lakes and rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June.

"Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all lakes and rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Killarney district, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Waterville, . . .	1st Jan. to 15th July, inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 15th Oct., inclusive.
Inny, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., do., .	do., .	do., .
Feris, . . .	1st June to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 15th Sept., do.
Behy, . . .	17th Jan. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th Oct., do.
Caragh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Lanne, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Maine, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 31st Oct., do.
Annascaul, . .	1st May to 31st August, do., .	do., .	do., do.

The sea and sea-coast between Dunmore Head and Carglass Point (save the Maine, Lanne, Caragh, and Beshby or Behy, above named), 1st May to 31st August inclusive.

The sea and sea-coast between Carglass Point and Bolus Head, 1st June to 15th September inclusive.

The sea and sea-coast between Bolus Head and Lamb Head (save Inny and Waterville, named above), 1st May to 31st July inclusive.

The fisheries are good and improving. The capture of salmon was about the same as in 1890, that of grilse greater. Grilse first taken in May—in largest quantities in July. They were taken with salmon in June. From February to May, salmon are taken in greatest quantities. Ninety per cent of the entire capture were grilse. No sign of disease. No cases of river poisoning. Offences against the fishery laws have slightly increased. Ninety bailiffs were employed by the conservators, who expended £384 2s. 6d. on their salaries.

In the Waterville and Caherciveen district this was the best spawning season for many years.

In Killorglin portion it was very good, and in Killarney neighbourhood (save the river Deenagh) it is stated that there has not been a better season for the past ten years. The high floods have a great deal to do with this satisfactory state of affairs.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for 1891 is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	485	19	7
Salmon Rod Licences,	211	0	0			
Cross Line	4	0	0			
Draft Net	300	0	0			
Boxes	30	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licences,	—	—	—	535	0	0
Amount of Fines received,	—	—	—	28	5	1
Rates on Poor Law Valuation of several Fisheries,	—	—	—	10	8	0
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	£1,069	12	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	354	2	8			
Expenses of Prosecutions, &c.,	3	18	8			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	7	15	11			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	25	7	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	50	11	7			
Salaries,	90	0	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	14	1	4			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	576	18	8
Balance,	—	—	—	483	14	0
	<hr/>					
				£1,059	12	8

No. 8, LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the County of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons in this district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st July and 15th February (*save Rivers Cusken and Moine and Tributaries, and save between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points*). For River Cusken, down to its mouth, and tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Moine River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points—between 15th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September, and 1st February (*save Rivers Feale, Goale, Cusken, and their Tributaries, save Shannon and Mulcair Rivers, and save also in all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in Lough Sheelin, and that part of the District situated in the County of Wexford, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save also the Rivers Owenmore and Fechnagh, in the County of Kerry*)."

"For Feale, Goale, and Cusken, and Tributaries—between 31st October and 15th March. For Shannon and Mulcair Rivers—between 31st October and 1st February. For rivers between Loop Head and Hag's Head—between 30th September and 1st March; and for rivers between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (*save Owenmore and Fechnagh*)—between 30th September and 1st April."

"For Lough Sheelin and that part of the District situated in the County of Wexford, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the Shannon—between 30th September and 1st March."

"For Rivers Owenmore and Fechnagh in the County of Kerry—between the 31st October and 1st May."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Limerick District, with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Fresh.	Estuaries, Netting, and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Burnetty, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Cashin, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do.	do.	15th March to 31st Oct., do.
Cholans, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do.	do.	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Dool or Askemton, . . .	Not allowed.	do.	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Doonbeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive.	—	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Ennistemon or Laktach, . . .	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Fedo and Goble, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do.	do.	15th March to 31st October, do.
Fergus, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do.	do.	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Maigue, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th July, do.	do.	Do. do.
Mulcaire, . . .	—	12th Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	1st February to 31st October, do.
Shannon, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do.	do.	Do. do.
Ovensmore, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do.	Same as Tidal.	1st May to 31st October, do.
Prokenagh, . . .	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Westmeath Lakes and Rivers and Lough Sheela, . . .	—	—	1st March to 30th Sept., do.

Coast Seasons.—Between Duncree Head and Kerry Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive.

Between Kerry Head and Loop Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 12th February to 31st July, inclusive.

Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st May to 15th September, inclusive.

Lough Sheela.—Between the Counties of Carra, Longford, Westmeath, and Monaghan—season for angling—1st March to 30th September, inclusive.

That part of the District situated in the County of Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon—season for angling—1st March to 30th September, inclusive.

In the Limerick District there was a good salmon season—perhaps a shade better than 1890. The grilse season was good. The produce in 1891, compared with that of 1890, was about the same as regards salmon, but greater as regards grilse. Angling on the Mulcaire improved. The price for salmon ranged from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1d. per pound; and for grilse, 8d. to 1s. 3d. per pound. Grilse first taken about the close of May; in greatest quantity in June. Taken with salmon in May. These salmon are better than the spring fish. From about April to May, salmon captured in greatest quantities. The average weight of spring fish, 16½ lbs.—that of grilse, 6½ lbs. No sign of disease. It is stated that full fish are taken by anglers in October.

Three cases of river pollution reported this year. Offences against the fishery laws appear to remain about the same. One hundred and eight water bailiffs were employed in close season, and eighty-four in the open. A sum of £1,591 4s. 10d. was expended by the Conservators on water keeping. A steam launch and fifteen bailiffs were employed during the weekly close time by the Lax Weir Fishing Company.

The stock of breeding fish has been much greater this winter than the preceding one. Seventy-eight persons were prosecuted by the Conservators, and twenty-three by the Royal Irish Constabulary. In all, save six, convictions were obtained.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Limerick District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	1,993	9	9
592 Salmon rods,	392	0	0			
50 Cross lines,	62	10	0			
25 Snap nets,	42	0	0			
71 Draft nets,	213	0	0			
95 Drift nets,	285	0	0			
14 Pole nets,	25	0	0			
35 Stake weirs,	1,050	0	0			
12 Boxes or cribs,	190	0	0			
390 Gaps for taking eels,	390	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	2,583	10	0
Loan from Treasurer,	—	—	—	100	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	97	7	4
Rates on Poor Law valuation,	—	—	—	71	19	0
Interest on bank account,	—	—	—	25	12	6
Licence duty unpaid in 1890,	—	—	—	18	5	0
Sundries,	—	—	—	0	5	0
Total,	—	—	—	24,330	13	7

The expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,091	13	0			
Salaries,	280	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	256	6	9			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	154	13	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	35	10	7			
Printing and Postage,	96	10	10			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	129	2	6			
Due to Treasurer,	69	12	8			
Total,	—	—	—	2,641	10	2
Balance,	—	—	—	2,397	14	5
				£1,936	13	7

NO. 9th, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extends from Hag's Head in the county Clare to Sea-point of boundary between townlands of Kormunnagark South and Banraghbaun, S.E. of Costello Coastguard Station in the county of Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in this district:—

Tidal waters:—

"Between 15th August and 1st February following, save in Corrib or Galway River, Lakes, and Tributaries, which is between 31st August and 15th February following."

Fresh waters:—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines:—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 15th October and 1st February following, save in Spiddal and Crumlin Rivers, and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following; and save also Oughterson River and tributaries—between 30th September and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Galway District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Hag's Rod and Line.
Crumlin,	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Galway,	15th Feb. to 31st August, do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.,
Kiloolgan,	1st Feb. to 15th August, do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.,
Oughterson,	—	—	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.,
Spiddal,	1st Feb. to 15th August, do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.,

Coast seasons.—Save tidal waters of rivers as named above, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries of the district were not so good as in the previous year. The take of salmon by nets was less, the angling was not so good, and the rod fishings have not increased in value. The prices obtained for salmon varied from 7d. to 2s. per lb. One migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in June, and salmon were taken with them in June and July, but were of lighter weight than those taken in the spring. The female fish were rather more numerous than the male. No signs of disease were observed. Angling was prohibited, especially at Galway,

during the descent of fry to the sea, and very little destruction of fry took place. Not many apert fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March, but a considerable number of full fish were taken in October. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported; and offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

The number of bailiffs employed was about the same as in the previous year (*viz.*, 30). One third of them were employed all the year round, and the remainder from six weeks to two months, at remuneration of from £2 to £12.

The Conservators expended about £230 in protection of the upper or fresh water portions of the district, but it would be difficult to say how much of this sum was expended in the open season, or how much in the close season.

Upwards of 100 bailiffs were employed by private individuals—during the spawning season principally.

The Conservators are of opinion that angling should be prohibited after the 30th September.

There were less breeding fish observed in nearly all the rivers than during the preceding winter. The season was very dry, and not favourable to fish ascending.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Galway District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .			—	561	15	2
64 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	64	0	0			
14 Cross Lines, . . .	28	0	0			
12 Draft Net, . . .	36	0	0			
4 Drift Net, . . .	12	0	0			
5 Boxes or Cribs, . . .	50	0	0			
22 Gaps or Eyes, . . .	22	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .				919	0	0
Amount of Fines received, . . .	—			18	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—			8	0	0
Total, . . .	—			£945	15	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, . . .	129	0	0			
Salaries, . . .	62	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	10	19	2			
Total, . . .	—			£201	9	2
Balance, . . .	—			387	6	0
				£589	15	2

NO. 9th, CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

Extends from the Sea-point of the townland boundary, between the townlands of Banraghtoun South, and Keersanagurk South (south-east of Cashla, or Costello, Coast Guard Station) to Slynne Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th August and 1st February."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 15th October and 1st February following, save in Cashla, Dooshalla, Ballinahinch, Sreenah, and Inver rivers, and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Connemara District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at the date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Oachla,	1st Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Dochulla,	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do. do.
Inver,	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do. do.
Soreeh,	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do. do.
Gowla,	Do. do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Ballynahinch, . .	Do. do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.

The salmon fisheries in this district are improving. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same as in the preceding year. It is observed that the spring fish are getting later each year, and the sea trout earlier. There has been a slight improvement in the angling throughout the whole district, but the rod fishings have not increased in value, the lettings being the same as in the previous year. The Ballynahinch, Soreeh, and Inver fisheries were let exclusively for angling.

Only one migration of smolts was observed during the year (in April).

Grilse were first taken in June. Salmon were taken with them during that month, and were heavier than those taken at other periods.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in July and October—spring fish in March and April.

The numbers of male and female fish captured were about equal. Many females taken are returned to the water at the Ballynahinch fishery after the 15th September.

The spring fish varied from 11 to 14 lbs., summer fish from 8 to 11 lbs., and peal from 5 to 7 lbs.

No signs of disease were observed. Fry, spent fish, or fall fish were not taken by anglers.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers reported, and offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

All the bailiffs were employed by private individuals, 59 bailiffs, 7 head bailiffs, and one superintendent, being employed by General Beresford on the Ballynahinch Fishery; 17 by F. R. Crozier, Esq., on the Soreeh; 8 by George Marsh, Esq., on the Inver; 8 by William Young, Esq., on the Dochulla; and 12 by R. Berridge, Esq., on the Gowla Fishery. The Clerk of this district informs us (27th March, 1892,) that the occupiers of the rated fisheries did not pay the 10 per cent. rate on the valuations thereof for 1891, save in so far as same may have been covered by licence duty.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Connemara district for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year,	—	—	—	180	10	4
Salmon Rents,	96	0	0			
Draft Net,	3	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—	—	—	161	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations, . .	—	—	—	46	14	0
Fines,	—	—	—	4	1	8
Total,	—	—	—	£332	6	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries,	39	7	6
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	4	3	9
Expenses of Prosecution,	6	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences, . .	5	1	0
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, . .	105	0	0
Do. refund to owner of Ballynahinch Fishery of amount contributed by him to Galway Fishery District, see entry on Dr. side of 1890 account,	110	0	0
Total,	269	16	5
Balance,	63	7	9
	£333	6	0

10', BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pigeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters:—

"Between 31st August and 15th February following, save in Loughs and Carrowinsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July following."

Fresh waters:—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines:—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February following, save in Carrowinsky river, which is between 31st October and 1st July following; and Loughs which is between 31st October and 1st June following."

By-laws—

None made affecting this district.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballynakill District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carrowinsky, .	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st July to 31st October, inclusive, .
Cliffes, .	15th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do., .
Delphi, .	Do., do., .	do., .	Do., do., .
Dawson or Kyle- more, .	Do., do., .	do., .	Do., do., .
Errill, .	Do., do., .	do., .	Do., do., .
Loughs, .	1st July to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 31st October, do., .

Coast seasons.—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 15th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries of the Ballynakill District were not so good as in 1890. The take by nets was much the same. Angling was not so good on any of the rivers. The price was about £2d. to 7½d. per lb. Grilse were first taken in June, and in greatest quantities in July. The weights of salmon and grilse were, respectively, 10 to 14 lbs. and 5 to 7 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling does not commence so early as when the fry are descending, and full fish are not taken by anglers. No case of river poisoning. Offences against the Fishery Laws remain about the same. The Conservators employed 29 water-bailiffs, and gave to proprietors £55 for purpose of protection. There were six prosecutions by the Conservators, and ten by the Constabulary, in all of which, save two, there were convictions.

The number of breeding fish observed during this winter was less than during the previous one, but there was a fair quantity on the rivers.

We gave permission to fish during the close season to one gentleman in this district, under which he took about 9,000 eggs for the hatching boxes. These eggs were reported to be doing well.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Ballynakill district for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	188	5	8
46 Salmon Rod Licences,	46	0	0			
30 Draft Net "	90	0	0			
1 Poles Net, "	2	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	138	0	0
Fines Received,	—	—	—	9	17	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£237	3	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	116	10	0			
Salaries,	22	3	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	13	6			
Expenses of Prosecution,	5	8	6			
Printing and Postage,	0	18	3			
Total,	—	148	13	7		
Balance,	—	188	10	3		
		£337	3	10		

No. 10th, or BANGOR DISTRICT.

Extends from Pigeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters :—

"Between 31st August and 16th February following, save in Newport River and Estuary, which is between 31st August and 30th March following. Glenswilly River and Estuary—between 16th September and 1st May following. Bannahoe and Owengarve River and Estuaries—between 31st August and 16th February following."

Fresh waters :—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines :—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line :—

"Between 30th September and 1st May following, save in the Owenmore and Munkin Rivers—between 30th September and 1st February following. Bannahoe River—between 31st October and 1st February following. Owengarve and Glenswilly Rivers—between 31st October and 1st May following. Owenduff or Ballycroy, and Ballyweeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island—between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report :—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Achill Island,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive, do.,	Same as Tidal, do.,	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive, do.,
Ballycroy,	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.,
Bannahoe,	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.,
Glenswilly,	1st May to 16th Sept., do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.,
Moyur,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.,
Munkin,	Do. do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.,
Newport,	20th March to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.,
Owenmore,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.,
Owengarve,	Do. do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.,

Close Season—Save in tidal parts, as named above, 16th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the Bangor District is fair; much the same as in 1890. The take was somewhat less, however. The capture by anglers showed also a decrease.

The highest price was 2s. 6d., and the lowest 6d. per lb. Two migrations of smolts were observed in the Owenmore, the later one taking place in May. Grilse were first taken in April, and in greatest quantity in July. Salmon are mostly taken with grilse in May and June. The weight of the latter averaged 6 to 6½ lbs., and of the former, 9 to 14 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is, during the descent of fry to the sea, sometimes carried on, but no destruction takes place. No case of poisoning occurred, but offences against the Fishery Laws have increased. The Conservators had eight persons proceeded against, all of whom were convicted. The Board employed ninety-four bailiffs,

and expended during the open season £10 3s. 4d. on the upper, and £20 on the tidal waters; and during the close time in the upper waters £204 6s. 8d. All the rod fishings are thoroughly protected by the owners or lessees in open season.

The quantity of breeding fish observed has decreased in all rivers.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	232	11	8
40 Salmon Rod Licences,	.	.	.	40	0	0
33 Draft Net do.,	.	.	.	94	0	0
13 Bag Net do.,	.	.	.	130	0	0
Total for Licences,	.	.	—	266	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	.	.	—	11	0	0
Total,	.	.	—	£309	11	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	.	.	234 10 0
Salaries and Commissions,	.	.	48 17 0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	.	.	1 2 1
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	.	.	4 10 0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	.	.	1 0 0
Total,	.	.	289 19 1
Balance,	.	.	219 13 7
			£309 11 8

NO. 11, OF BALLINA DISTRICT.

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Coonamore Point in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 12th August and 16th March following, save in Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 31st July and 1st February following, save in Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 15th September and 1st February following, save in Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries, which is:—Tidal—between 31st October and 1st February; Upper parts—between 31st October and 1st June, and Eskay River and Tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballina District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive,	1 Feb. to 31 July, inclusive.	1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston, }	1st June to 31st Aug., do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in upper waters 1st June to 31st Oct., inclusive. 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., inclusive. 1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.
Eskay, .	do., do.	do., do.	
May, .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., do.	1 Feb. to 31 July, inclusive.	

Close Season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 16th March to 12th August, inclusive.

The state of the salmon fisheries in the Ballina District is fairly good. Rod fishings have not increased in value. The prices for salmon varied from 6d. to 2s. per lb. Grilse first taken in May, and in greatest quantities in June. Mixed takes of salmon and grilse in June and July. Salmon taken in greatest quantity from February to May. The average weights were—grilse, 5½ lbs., salmon, 10½ lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling is prohibited in April and May, during the descent of fry. No case of river poisoning. Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased. The Conservators employed 176 water-bailiffs during the year, and expended during the open season £21 on upper, and £36 on tidal waters—and during the close season, £520 on the upper waters. About 183 bailiffs were employed by the Moy Fishing Company. The quantity of breeding salmon observed in the rivers (towards the end of January) was less than in preceding spawning season. There were two prosecutions for fishery offences by the Constabulary, and ten by the Conservators, in all of which, save two by the Conservators, convictions were obtained.

The Abstract of Accounts of the Ballina District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	548	1	7
138 Salmon Rod Licences,	138	0	0			
39 Drift Net " " "	117	0	0			
57 Drift Net " " "	171	0	0			
5 Bag Net " " "	50	0	0			
7 Box " " "	70	0	0			
26 Cops for taking Kelt Licences,	26	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	572	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	10	15	8
Produce of sale of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	1	10	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	10	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,142	8	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	576	0	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	5	3	0			
Printing, &c.,	11	7	1			
Misery of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	27	16	10			
Total,	—	—	—	660	16	11
Balance,	—	—	—	481	11	4
				£1,142	8	3

No. 12, or SLIGO DISTRICT.

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the above District:—

Tidal Waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February following, save in Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January following."

Fresh Waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February following, save in Sligo river, which is between 31st July and 15th January following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, following save in Drumcliffe river and Glencar lake, which is between 19th October and 1st February following. In Orange river, which is between 31st October and 1st February following; and Sligo or Garraigue river (Tidal parts)—between 15th July and 1st January following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in the Sligo district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Sligo District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballisodare, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliffe, . . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 19th Oct. do.
Orange,	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. do.
Sligo,	1st Jan. to 15th July inclusive, .	{ 14th January to 31st July.	{ 1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do. Save tidal waters from 1st January to 15th July.

Coast season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 4th February to 19th August.

The fisheries of the Sligo District are improving. The take was larger than in 1890. The fish appeared in the rivers earlier. The take of trout increased at Drumcliffe. The angling was better. The highest price for salmon was 5s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest, 6d. Smolts migrate in March, April, May, and June, and as late as September and October. Grilse were taken in greatest quantities in May, and with salmon in June and July. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in the Sligo River in January; in Ballisodare, May; and Drumcliffe, April. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was—in Sligo River, 1 to 1, and in Ballisodare, 5 to 1. The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs., and that of grilse, 5 to 6 lbs. No sign of salmon disease. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Sligo and Drumcliff rivers, was about the same as in previous years. In the Ballisodare, Dunmoran, and Dromore West Rivers, however, the quantity appears to have been greater. No cases of poisoning took place. Offences against the Fishery Laws about the same.

No private bailiffs employed.

We granted permission to fish in the Sligo River during the close season to one gentleman in this district. The following were his operations in connection therewith:—

"On 8th November saw a sign of fish. The following day (Monday) took a haul near the Point, and got 21 beautiful fish.

"On the 19th of same month saw a sign again, and took a haul up near the town, and got 44 fine salmon. Opened all the fish—found no sign of disease. All the salmon in first class condition, fresh in the river. Only took two hauls altogether."

The open season for this River commences on New Year's Day.

Eighty-five bailiffs were employed all the year.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	242	19	4
25 Salmon Rod Licences,	25	0	0			
25 Draft Net do.,	84	0	0			
1 Bag Net do.,	10	0	0			
8 Gags or Eyes do.,	8	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	127	0	0
Fines,	—	—	—	5	0	0
Ten per Cent. Rate on Valuation,	—	—	—	43	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	100	15	0
Total,	—	—	—	£318	14	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	218	12	6			
Salaries and Commission,	24	15	0			
Misc. of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	5	5	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	19	10			
Rod Licence remitted to R.I.C.,	1	0	0			
Total,	—	255	12	10		
Balance,	—	255	1	6		
		£255	14	4		

NO. 13, OF BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Extends from Mullaghmore, County Sligo, to Rossan Point, County Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eke, which is between 17th September and 1st April."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal, save Bandrows, which is between 31st July and 1st February."

Angling with cross line—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rods and lines—

"Between 5th October and 1st March, save in Banduff, Bandrows, and Erne and tributaries. For Banduff between 30th September and 1st February, Bandrows between 30th September and 1st February, and Erne between 30th September and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballyshannon District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Total Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Banduff,	1st March to 19th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Bandrows,	Do., do.,	1st Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	do., do.,
Erne	Do., do.,	Same as Tidal,	1st March to 30th Sept., do.,
Eke,	1st April to 17th Sept., do.,	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., do.,	do., do.,
Easy Water or Inver,	1st March to 19th Aug., do.,	do.,	1st March to 5th Oct., do.,
Glen or Teelin,	Do., do.,	do.,	do., do.,

Coast season.—Same in tidal parts of rivers, as named above, 1st March to 19th August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries in the Ballyshannon District are reported as good and improving. The take was more productive than in 1891. Angling was much better. Rod fishings decreased by 11. The highest price obtained for salmon was 1s. 10d per lb., and the lowest 9d. There was only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken about 24th May, and in greatest quantity in June and July. In June the takes were mixed salmon and grilse. Salmon were captured in greatest quantity in June. The take of grilse to salmon bears about the proportion of 3 to 1. The salmon ran to 15 and the grilse to 5 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, and no poisoning of rivers took place. The Board employed about 229 water bailiffs, and spent £591 4s. 3d. on protection. The Erne Fishing Company contributed £274 7s.; Messrs. Mungrava, £41 10s.; Mr. Sinclair, £35 15s. 9d.; and Mr. Kyle, £6, towards protection.

Under a permission to fish during the close season given to a gentleman in this district, he took, for purposes of artificial propagation, about 150 fish, which produced about 400,000 ova. There were also laid down in his hatchery about 13,000 ova from the Sligo, and 7,000 from the Ballisodare Rivers.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District was greater than in the preceding winter.

Twelve persons were prosecuted by the Conservators during the year, and were convicted.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from the previous year,	—	—	—	506	18	0
143 Salmon Rod Licences,	143	0	0			
3 Cross Line "	6	0	0			
22 Drift Net "	156	0	0			
6 Drift Net "	18	0	0			
4 Pole Net "	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net "	30	0	0			
4 Boxes, Orlins "	50	0	0			
41 Gaps, Eyes, &c. "	41	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	453	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	10	8	9
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	8	4
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	235	10	0
Ten per cent. rate on Valuations,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,207	5	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	591	4	5			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	6	3			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	5	13	10			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2	12	0			
Total,	—	—	—	665	16	4
Balance,	—	—	—	541	8	9
				£1,207	5	1

No. 14, or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Extends from Rossan Point to Malin Head, County Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th August and 4th February, and one mile above Tideway; save Banernna, Gweebarra, Owenna, and Owentocker rivers, and Travehrea Bay. For Banernna, between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April. For Owenna and Owentocker, between 31st August and 1st June. For Travehrea Bay, between 30th September and 1st July."

Fresh waters—

"Between 15th August and 1st March; save Orna or Banernna, Lannan, and Gweebarra, which is same as tidal for these rivers. Owenna and Owentocker, between 15th August and 1st June."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rods and lines—

"Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Banernna, which is between 31st October and 1st March, and Owenna and Owentocker, between 30th September and 1st April."

By-laws:—

A summary of the By laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Letterkenny District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Great Lanes.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bunorana, . . .	15th April to 14th Sept., inclusive.	Same as tidal.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clady, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st Nov., do.
Clenmany, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Colduff, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Gweedore, . . .	1st April to 30th Sept., do., . . .	Same as tidal.	do., do.
Lackagh, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	do., do.
Lennan, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do., . . .	Same as tidal.	do., do.
Owens, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug., do., . . .	1st June to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Owentocker, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Swilly, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st Nov., do.

Coast season—Same in the tidal waters, as named above, 4th February to 19th August, inclusive, and Trawlrauga Bay, 1st July to 30th September, inclusive.

The fisheries of the Letterkenny District are improving. The take of 1891, as compared with that of 1890, was better. Angling improved on Dungloe River and Lakes. Rod fishings increased in value by £22. The price of salmon ranged from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in June; in greatest quantities in July, and with many salmon in June—the latter fish were heavier than usual. In May and June the greatest quantities of salmon were caught. Proportion of grilse to salmon taken, 25 to 1. More females than males were captured. Average weight of salmon, 10 lbs.—that of grilse, 7 lbs. No sign of disease. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, but no poisoning of rivers took place. Twelve persons were prosecuted by the Conservators.

In 1891 there were eleven bailiffs employed. A sum of £111 was expended by the Board on protection. One hundred and thirty bailiffs were employed by owners of fisheries.

The quantity of breeding fish was greater than in the preceding year in the Rivers Swilly, Lackagh, Owenharry, Owens, Owentocker, and Bunorana, but less in the Gweedore and Crilly rivers. The high floods of the season gave the fish a better opportunity to spawn without disturbance.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	—	104 12 3
134 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	136	0	0
16 Drift Net " . . .	46	0	0
20 Drift Net " . . .	60	0	0
3 Bag Net " . . .	30	0	0
3 Boxes, Cotts " . . .	30	0	0
6 Gaps or Eyes " . . .	5	0	0
22 Loop Net " . . .	11	0	0
Total Licences, . . .	318	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	12 19 4
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	3 17 0
Rate on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	5 0 0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	3 12 10
Total, . . .	—	—	2445 1 5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	201	10	0
Salaries, . . .	60	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	57	11	3
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . . .	9	4	6
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	11	1	6
Mobility of Penalty to Prosecutors, . . .	4	12	4
Due to Clerk as per account for 1890, . . .	6	16	7
Total, . . .	—	—	350 16 4
Balance, . . .	—	—	94 5 1
			2445 1 5

No. 15¹, OF LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Malin Head, County Donegal, to Downhill, County Londonderry.

The following are the close seasons in the above District—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st August and 15th April."

Freshwaters—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 10th October and 1st April, save Caidaff, which is between 15th October and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Londonderry District, with the seasons for netting and angling, at date of this Report :—

Principal River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Trolling and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Foyle, . . .	15th April to 31st Aug., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st April to 10th Oct., inclusive.
Mosson, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Finn, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Faughan, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Roa, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Caidaff, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	1st March to 15th Oct., do.

Close season—15th April to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the Londonderry District is satisfactory. The take of salmon and grilse was about the same as in the previous year. There are no rod fishings rented in the district. The highest price of salmon was 1s. 6d., and the lowest, 5d. per lb. Grilse was first taken in the end of May, but in largest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with them in June, July, and August. Grilse ran to 6½ lbs. in weight. Salmon averaged 10½ lbs. No sign of disease observed. Migration of smolts took place in March, April, and May. Some smolts were seen in the larger tributaries of the Foyle in September. Angling is carried on during the descent of fry to the sea, when it is said that destruction of fry takes place. The closing of the latter part of October has done much to prevent the destruction of full fish. Considerable damage was done by flax water. Offences in general against the Fishery Laws have remained about the same. The Conservators employed 240 bailiffs—the majority for the close season; and expended, during the open season, (1) on the upper waters, £94 2s., on the lower or tidal waters, £137 8s. 9d., (2) and, during the close season, £1,018 16s. 6d. on the upper waters. The lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in Lough Foyle employed 36 bailiffs, some for the whole year, others for a few weeks, at from 10s. to 30s. per week. In every breeding river in this district there are artificial dams that impede the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds, and in which fish passes would be useful; but the dams which call for immediate attention, and in which it is absolutely necessary fish passes should be constructed, are Slion Mills on the Moorne, Mullachmore on the Camowen, near Omagh, and Ardrough on the Faughan, near Londonderry.

There are no fish passes on dams in this district.

The lessees of the Foyle fishery have acquired a large tract of ground on the River Stroude, near Newtown Stewart, in which they have at great expense built a large hatching house for salmon. This, with the necessary ponds, they expect to have in working order by November next; and when finished they calculate on being able to hatch out and turn into the river one million of fry annually.

Thirty-three persons were prosecuted by the Conservators, out of which there were five acquittals. The Constabulary prosecuted 11 persons, 8 to conviction.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was less this winter than in the preceding one.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	Balance from previous year,	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
201 Salmon Rod Licences,		201	0	0	162	4	7
1 Cross Line,		2	0	0			
24 Draft Net		108	0	0			
60 Drift Net		160	0	0			
2 Pole Net		6	0	0			
4 Bag Net		40	0	0			
3 Stake Net		90	0	0			
Total for Licences,					627	0	0
Fines received,		—			45	0	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—			56	0	0
Subscriptions,		—			625	0	0
Total,					£1,554	4	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,160	7	3			
Salaries,	108	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	17	2			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	65	0	8			
Total,				1,331	5	1
Balance,				323	19	8
				£1,554	4	9

No. 15³, or COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Extends from Downhill boundary, County Londonderry, to Portrush, County Antrim.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

“Between 19th August and 4th February.”

Fresh waters—

“Between 19th August and 1st March.”

Angling with cross lines—

“Same as for nets in fresh water.”

Angling with single rod and line—

“Between 19th October and 16th March; save Bann, Maine, Sixmilewater, Moyola, and Ballinderry Rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st March.”

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the Coleraine District, with the seasons for netting and angling, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Total Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bann,	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Agivey,	—	do.,	10th March to 19th Oct., do.
Glady,	—	do.,	do., do.
Moyola,	—	do.,	1st March to 31st Oct., do.
Ballinderry,	—	do.,	do., do.
Sixmilewater,	—	do.,	do., do.
Blackwater,	—	do.,	19th March to 19th Oct., do.
Maine,	—	do.,	1st March to 31st Oct., do.

Coast season—4th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries of the Coleraine District have been declining for the last few years. The take of salmon by nets was slightly greater than during the previous year, but the take of grilse was a good deal less than in 1890. Fish appeared in the rivers about three weeks earlier than usual. Angling was better in the Maine and Ballinderry. Rod fishings have increased in value. The highest price for salmon was 2s., and the lowest 8½d. per lb. Only one migration of emolts. Grilse were first taken in early part of June, but in greatest quantities during the last two weeks of June and the first week of July. The takes are mixed salmon and grilse during latter half of July and first week of August. In June the greatest quantity of salmon is captured with nets; but with rod and line in August, September, and October. Less male than female fish taken. The weight of grilse was from 5 to 8 lbs.—that of salmon 13 to 16 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry, and some destruction of the latter took place; but in 1891 numbers of fall fish were destroyed by anglers. The pollution of rivers by flax water still continues. Other offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. There were 48 persons prosecuted by the Conservators, and 11 by the Constabulary.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the previous year.

Fifty-nine bailiffs and six inspectors were employed for the whole season. For the year ended 1st October, 1891, the sum of £809 17s. 11d. was spent on water keeping; more than three-fourths of which was in connection with the upper, and the remainder with the lower waters. The lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery employed 19 bailiffs at an expense of £178 17s. The Bann Fishing Club also employed a few men. No contributions were received from upper water proprietors towards protection.

The abstract of accounts of the District for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	191	13	3
117 Salmon Rod Licences,	117	0	0			
158 Draft Net "	474	0	0			
15 Draft Net "	45	0	0			
81 Trawl Net for Pollen,	81	0	0			
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0			
4 Boxes or Cribs,	40	0	0			
48 Cogtills,	144	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	921	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	43	7	8
Rent of Boat House,	—	—	—	2	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	183	0	0
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	6	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,277	0	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	638	8	8			
Salaries,	244	16	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, including the price of 2 New Boats,	56	10	10			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	18	9	0			
Commission on sale of Licences,	56	11	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	53	18	7			
Total,	—	—	—	1,065	9	5
Balance,	—	—	—	211	11	6
				£1,277	0	11

No. 16, OF BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT

Extends from Portrush, County Antrim, to Donaghadee, County Down.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 17th March."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, save in the Bush River, which is between 30th September and 1st February."

By-laws—

The only By-law, or order, made in this district was that repealing the definition of the Estuary of the Bush River, made by the Special Commissioners.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballycastle District, with the seasons for netting and angling, at date of this Report :—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bush, . . .	17th March to 19th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th September, inclusive.
Glenties, . . .	Do, . . . do, . . .	do, . . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Glenties, . . .	Do, . . . do, . . .	do, . . .	do, . . . do.
Glenties, . . .	Do, . . . do, . . .	do, . . .	do, . . . do.

Coast season—17th March to 19th August, inclusive.

No opinion can be expressed as to whether the fisheries in the Ballycastle District have improved or not during 1891. The take by nets was very variable. Angling was, however, not good, the rod licences having decreased. The prices were—highest 2s. and lowest 7½d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts took place. Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Both salmon and grilse were taken at same time. The average weight of the spring salmon was about 8 lbs., that of grilse 5 lbs. Fungus prevailed during the hottest portion of the year, but not to such an extent as in former years. Not much destruction of fry takes place, as angling is prohibited in most of the district during the time of their descent to the sea. In all the rivers of the district the quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in previous winter. A few cases of river pollution reported. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. The sum of £218 3s. 5d. was expended by the Conservators in protection. Eleven permanent and nineteen temporary bailiffs were employed by the owners or lessees of the different tidal fisheries.

Four prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, and four by the Constabulary. In all convictions were obtained.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,						
24 Salmon Rod Licences,	24	0	0			
1 Drift Net "		5	0			
16 Trammel Net "	48	0	0			
14 Bag Net "	140	0	0			
2 Cogill "	1	0	0			
Total Licences,				218	0	0
Fines received,					6	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,					50	0
Total,				268	6	5

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	218	3	5			
Salaries,	11	7	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	15	9			
Printing and Postage,	4	9	0			
Expense of Prosecutions,	4	19	6			
Total,				239	12	8
Balance,					15	14
				254	27	12

No. 17¹, or DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Extends from Clogher Head, County Louth, to Skerries, County Dublin.

The following are the close seasons in the above district —

Tidal waters—

"Between 4th August and 12th February."

Fresh waters—

"Same as Tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 12th August and 4th February."

The By-laws in force in this district will be found in Appendix, No. 16.

The following are the principal rivers in the Drogheda District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report :—

Principal Rivers.	Total Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Boyne, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive.	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive.
Blackwater, . . .	—	do., .	do., .
Nanny, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	do., .	do., .
Delvin, . . .	Do., . do., .	do., .	do., .

Close Season—12th February to 4th August, inclusive.

The fisheries of the Drogheda District are reported to have much improved over the year 1890, the take in the tidal waters being double. Angling was bad. The highest price for salmon was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 6d. Migration of smolts took place in April, May, and June, and as late as October. Grilse were first taken during the last days of June, and in greatest quantities in July. In the latter month and August the takes are mixed with salmon. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in April. The spring salmon average 15 lbs., the grilse 5 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling for trout is not prohibited during the descent of fry, and consequently some fry are destroyed. It is stated that some spent fish are killed by anglers.

No river poisoning took place.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all rivers showed a great increase owing to the floods in October, November, and December.

The Conservators spent on water keeping during the open season the sum of £219 15s. 2d., and during the close season the sum of £203 12s. 4d.

No funds are contributed by the upper proprietors towards protection.

The Abstract of Accounts of the District for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	—	—	284	13	6
78 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	78	0	0			
6 Cross Lines " . . .	12	0	0			
2 Snop Net " . . .	3	0	0			
88 Drift Net " . . .	384	0	0			
6 Box or Crib " . . .	60	0	0			
30 Gape or Eyes for Sels " . . .	30	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—	—	—	£447	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	7	1	11
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£453	15	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	460	19	6			
Salaries,	38	12	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	47	8	7			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	23	5	10			
Expenses of Prosecution,	155	13	11			
Total,	—	—	—	600	19	4
Balance,	—	—	—	77	16	1
				£738	15	5

No. 17², OF DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Extends from Donaghadee, County Down, to Clogher Head, County Louth.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point in County Louth—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head—between 19th August and 12th February."

Fresh waters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, save Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 19th August and 1st April. Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 19th August and 12th February."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"In the upper or fresh waters between Clogher Head and southern boundary of River Fane—between 30th September and 1st February.

"In the upper or fresh waters between southern boundary of River Fane and Donaghadee, including Fane and tributaries—between 31st October and 1st March.

"In any tidal waters between Clogher Head and Ballaghan Point—between 19th August and 12th February.

"In any tidal waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee—between 31st October and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, No. 10.

The following are the principal rivers in the district, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	
			Fresh Waters.	Tidal Waters.
Quoile,	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive.	1st Apr. to 15th Sept., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Shinnan,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Fishmont,	12th Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1st Apr. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	do.,	12th Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.
Castletown,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Fane,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Annagassan, } Glyde, and Dee, }	Do.,	12th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.	do.,

Season for Coast—Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive; between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, 12th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the Dundalk District is good, and it has greatly improved this year. The take by nets was larger; the price ranged from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts observed. Grilse first taken in July and August, in greatest quantities in August. Salmon were taken with them in July, August, and September. Salmon were caught in greatest abundance from April to June. The average weights for grilse and salmon were, respectively, 6 lbs. and 12 lbs. Some dead salmon were found in the River Fane, it is believed from salmon disease. Very little destruction of fry takes place, although angling is not

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed at the following ports in the Irish Coast during the year 1891, as compared with that landed during 1890, assembled from the Returns received monthly from the persons employed to collect statistics.—

In the North Coast—Bilimora, Borivli, Fortisavari, Gurgaon, Kankarjhar, Narsing, Gurgaon, Dahanu, Patalganga, Bhatia, Bhatia, Patal

[illegible]

On the South Coast—Gardens, Kaduna, Durrum Road, Fikfok, East Strand, Bellamancy, Hahick Road, Yagaji, Bilyeston, Qunawara, Bahamany, Baller's Cove, Oyoze

[illegible]

	Flow and Store in																Total			
	Flow (out)				Flow (out)				Flow (out)				Flow (out)							
	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value
Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Flow	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow (out)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
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Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
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Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
Flow																				

TESTIMONIALS OF THE MEMBERS

APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Substantive By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substantive By-Law.
DUBLIN BAY, (19th Oct., 1852.)	TRAWLING. Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Balley Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Muggins," thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Liberty Island, thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, to the distance of the signal whistle on Killiney Hill.	SHERKIN BAY (County of Down- gal) (21st April, 1851.)	First.—Prohibiting Steam Trawling during the term of three years from the 1st day of July, 1851, in that part of Sherrinagh Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Bransley Head to Rannagh, otherwise Dooey Point, both in the County of Down.
EAST COAST. (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunsey Point to Grandest Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repeated, see post.)	GLINNEY BAY, (14th Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting in and from any Summer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of taking herring as Trawling, in Glinney Bay, Counties Down and Glenties, inside or to the North of an imaginary line drawn from Hags Head in the County of Glenties, to Lough Island, at the North-easterly point of an islet named in North Anna Island, and thence to Colm Head in the County of Glenties.
(31st Dec., 1852.)	Regarding as much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the line formed as before, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (situated in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (situated in the County of Dublin, to Clough Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clough Head to Dunsey Point in the County of Louth, and in line thence prohibiting in any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunsey Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.	KILLALAH BAY, (County of Mayo and Sligo) (7th March, 1851.)	Firstly.—Prohibiting Steam Trawling during the term of three years from the 1st August, 1851, in that part of Killalagh Bay lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Killmallock in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Bellefleur in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year, and the 1st day of May, in the year following.
DUNDEE BAY &c., (21st Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hillybester Park, off Oranmore Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	LOUGH BAY, (County of Mayo) (11th March, 1851.)	Secondly.—Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killalagh Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herring or Mackerel shall have arrived, and while boats are at such times engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herring or Mackerel.
BEAUFORT LORRY, (21st Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of mid Lough of Belfast comprised within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of the Clock in the Evening and the Clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February.	WATERFORD BAY, (18th Dec., 1850.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gashill Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Berrishill Point in the County of Waterford. Provided always that in the event of those Trawls, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for snipe.
DOUGAL BAY, DOON- GAL BAY, (15th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Black Rock, to a place called Dooie Point.	COAST OF COUNTY OF WATERFORD (20th Sept., 1850.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Waterford comprised within the space bounded by Imaginary lines drawn from Gashill Cottage Point and Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Salween—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Salween to the north point of the Island called South Salween—and from the south point of the said Island of South Salween to Carrigrohane Rock, and from said Carrigrohane Rock to Carrigrohane Light Ship, and from said Carrigrohane Light Ship to the Boreas Rock Light—and thence to Carrigrohane Point.
GALINNEY BAY, (21st Jan., 1851.)	When large shoals of Herring shall have arrived in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herring or Mackerel, and while Boats shall commence Fishing for Herring or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	DUNSMITH BAY, (4th July, 1851.)	TRAWNEL NETS. Prohibiting the use of Trawl and every other kind or kind of Net (except Bag or other Net for the taking of Salmon) in Dooie Bay, within the limits named as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvelly Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacorney Head, in the Co. of Waterford, but in the Northernmost point of the line through Ballinacorney Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvelly Head, such Trawl or Second Nets may be set, and removed in the water from Three o'clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'clock, a.m., in the following day, (being January, March, October, November, and December in each year) and Five o'clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'clock, a.m., in the following day, (being May, June, July, August, and September). Also prohibiting such Nets at any time within 500 yards of any boat, whether or not of setting such net shall be required, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing, and in every other
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1850.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Grousean.		
BALLY BAY, (17th March, 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Cowley Point to Carrigrohane Point, and from thence to Carrigrohane Point on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.		
BALLY BAY, (11th Sept., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise.		
WATERFORD HAR- BOUR, (18th Dec., 1850.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats ascending to town measurement, within a line drawn from Gashill Cottage, County Waterford, to Berrishill Point, County Waterford.		
WATERFORD COAST, (20th April, 1850.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; Drift, Trawl, Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats taking for Herring or Mackerel with Drift Nets; Drift, whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Waterford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.		
COASTS OF AFRICA, LOMBARDY & DUNDEE. (3rd August, 1850.)	STEAM TRAWLING. Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramoth Head at the Point of Fermanagh in the County of Londonderry to a westerly direction to a place called Wexford Point in the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyla from Magilligan Point to Greenacree.		

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
DEARBORN BAY—continued.	such Trout or Mullet Nets shall be attached at least one leading eye or corner, upon which shall be painted in large characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.	DEARBORN DISTRICT, STRAIGHTPORT, LORAIN, (1st Dec., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Pile Nets for capture of Fish inside a Line drawn across Long Straightport, from Fishing Point to the western Mouth of the Point, on the east, between the 1st day of January and 1st day of November's end year.
JACK BAY, (24th Feb., 1876.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the westward of a Line drawn from the Mouth of the Backbay River to Morris Point.	SEA COAST, COUNTY GENERAL, (20th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Drove or Wale Nets for capture of Fish between Dances Head and Dances Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inlandholm.
KADMAKE RIVER, DEARBORN, (21st Dec., 1874.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kadmake River, in the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from the western point of Lard's Head to the western point of Cuff's Head, the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets in the estuary of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year, and from the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon of any one day to the hour of seven o'clock in the morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.	SEA COAST (between Dances Head and Dances Head), COUNTY DEARBORN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Drove or Wale Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from least to least, or seven inches in the mesh, used for the capture of salmon, between Dances Head and Dances Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inlandholm, or any other islands of said coast.
OLD BOLD AND FLAT BAY, KILKEEL, (1st April, 1875.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the westward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within the reach of any land, with a view of taking such Net shall be moved, and crew thereof engaged in hauling.	SEA COAST (between Dances Head and Oldlands Point), COUNTY DEARBORN, (21st January, 1876.)	Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets, or any other description of Draft Nets, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dances Head and Dances Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inlandholm, or any other islands of said coast, any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.
LENNY BAY, (7th August, 1877.)	Permitting use of Trammel Nets in County Bay County, Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and one o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.	SEA COAST (between Dances Head and Oldlands Point), COUNTY DEARBORN, (21st January, 1876.)	Third.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession any one line, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net commonly called and known as Drove or Wale Net, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Dearborn, between Dances Head and Oldlands Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of Inlandholm or islands situated off that portion of the said coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year, provided always that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from least to least, or seven inches in the mesh used by the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the Net is never to be drawn into.
MULLINGTOWN BAY, (13th April, 1876.)	Permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of Ballinacorney Bay, Co. Cork, below or outside of low mark of Spring Tides, between sunrise and sunset.	SEA COAST (between Dances Head and Oldlands Point), COUNTY DEARBORN, (21st January, 1876.)	Fourth.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession any one line, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net commonly called and known as Drove or Wale Net, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Dearborn, between Dances Head and Oldlands Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of Inlandholm or islands situated off that portion of the said coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year, provided always that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from least to least, or seven inches in the mesh used by the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the Net is never to be drawn into.
DEARBORN & DEARBORN DISTRICTS (East Coast), (1st Oct., 1871.)	GENERAL. Repealing By-Law, dated 21st October, 1875, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First.—The net, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Drove or Wale Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half inches from least to least to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round such such Net, such net is to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Dances Head, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Arranmore River, both in the County Louth. Second.—The net, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Drove or Wale Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Strides, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter inches from least to least to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round such such Net, such net is to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Sea Head, in the County Wick, and Ballinacorney, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth. Third.—The use of nets, commonly called and known as Drove or Wale Nets, is hereby prohibited during the Annual Open Season for Salmon and Trout, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a mile with from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.	DEARBORN DISTRICT, (21st April, 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish on any land on that part of the coast of the County Dearborn, from the north-east and north of Jones Bay, from Kinsale Point, to Twelve Head, and from Twelve Head to Carrigroh Head, and from Carrigroh Head to Kinsale Point, all in the Barony of Burregh and County of Dearborn.
		DEARBORN DISTRICT, (1st October, 1874.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or doing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
		SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND, FROM WICKLOW HEAD TO CARBONATE POINT, (1st Sept., 1880.)	OTTERS.
			The Close Time, during which it shall be lawful to destroy by, take, shoot, or destroy any Otter or Otter's Cub, on or off the Coast, on the coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carbonate Point, shall be between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November, in each year.

APPENDIX No. 2.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 2.
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Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Time thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Time thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GLASS SHANNON, &c. (25th Feb., 1874.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is prescribed to be May and September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall not use any Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing, and no person shall take from any Beach, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transmit, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, or any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	GALWAY BAY—cont.	Third.—All persons shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
GLASS SHANNON, &c. (25th Feb., 1874.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is prescribed to be May and September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall not use any Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing, and no person shall take from any Beach, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transmit, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, or any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or elsewhere, and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	ARLISH SOUND and CLEW BAY. (19th Jan., 1880.)	First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, or both, in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Arliss Sound, shall not use any Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any beach, strand, or shore of Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Arliss Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
GLASS SHANNON, &c. (25th Aug., 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds as or of the Faldia or Sarned Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or all or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 25th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.	BLACKROCK and BREADTHAVEN BAYS, &c. (19th April, 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds as or of the Faldia or Sarned Oyster Beds within Blackrock and Breadthaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or all or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 25th day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
GLASS SHANNON, &c. (25th Nov., 1877.)	First.—No person shall be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 25th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between sunset and sunrise on any Beach, Strand, or Shore, or any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 25th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any beach, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transmit, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Fourth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Arliss Sound, shall not use any Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any beach, strand, or shore of Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fifth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Sixth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Arliss Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	BLACKROCK and BREADTHAVEN BAYS, &c. (25th Nov., 1882.)	First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Arliss Sound, shall not use any Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any beach, strand, or shore of Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, or the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Arliss Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Arliss Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 2.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
ROCK and OYSTER FISHERIES of IRELAND.APPENDIX
No. 2.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DRUMSHAW and BREMENSHAW BAYS.— <i>1838.</i>	Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Ballydon and Breenshaw Bays, and the Bays and Islands connected therewith by any route whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give tender, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid. For every offence against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c.— <i>1838.</i>	or isolate them, shall have as long as any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be an hour, any boat, any net, dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SLIGO, BALLINAGH- DALE, and DOON- CLIFFE BAYS. (15th July, 1838.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster Beds within Sligo, Ballinaghy, and Dooncliffe Bays, shall be between the 25th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Islands thereof, shall not at such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballinaghy, and Dooncliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give tender, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SLIGO, BALLINAGH- DALE, and DOON- CLIFFE BAYS. (25th April, 1838.)	First.—During the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	LOUGH FOLLY, &c., &c. (25th Oct., 1838.)	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Islands thereof as aforesaid, the hull of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballinaghy, and Dooncliffe Bays, shall not at such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballinaghy, and Dooncliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give tender, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Lough Folly, no boat, in Lough Folly shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballinaghy, and Dooncliffe Bays, the hull of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Folly shall, immediately as any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Folly by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give tender, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat or wharf it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	STANGFORD LOUGH (15th Nov., 1837.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Bed within Stangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August in each year, both days inclusive.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1838.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Islands thereof (which is between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks,		

APPENDIX No. 2.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 2.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws.
STRANGEFORD LOUGH. (31st Dec., 1877.)	First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (10th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oyster being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or extend bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells rendered taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oyster being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells mixed or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (31st Jan., 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 31st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down, respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the gape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and in any such gape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.	CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (26th May, 1885)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough, in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinacorney Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballinacorney, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Donaghadee, during the Close Season for Oysters in Carlingford Lough.
CARLINGFORD & LOUGH. (1st Aug., 1881.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Shell within Carlingford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks in said Lough shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.	CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (17th July, 1880.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough, in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Malinbeg, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Donaghadee, during the Close time for Oysters in Carlingford Lough.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1833. 3rd March.	James Walker.	Belfast Lough.	187	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1882. 14th February.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Clondaragh Bay.	112	16th September, 1888.
1887. 16th July.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Dover Shannon.	20	18th September, 1888.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February.	R. T. Fessenden.	Dunmanus Bay.	19	21st November, 1885.
1850. 30th July.	Lord Charles P. P. Clifton.	Bear Haven.	45	22th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August.	Thomas Eccles.	Gauguriffe Harbour.	9	21st October, 1878.
1860. 4th October.	M. C. Cramer.	Oyster Haven.	50	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October.	Ebenezer Pike.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1867.
1864. 21st October.	R. T. Atkins.	Lough Hyne.	25	1st February, 1866.
1864. 31st December.	W. FitzJames Barry.	Glendare Harbour.	69	18th November, 1868.
1865. 1st December.	T. McCarthy Collins.	Bearingwater Bay.	70	20th August, 1867.
1867. 18th July.	M. J. C. Longfield.	Bearingwater Bay.	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 16th July.	H. B. Townsend.	Shull Harbour.	250	26th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February.	Richard Lyons.	Middleton River.	15	23th October, 1887.
1869. 13th March.	Stephen Brown.	Dunmanus Bay.	9	5th October, 1885.
1869. 13th February.	Earl of Bantry.	Ashgole Harbour.	18	9th March, 1879.
1869. 13th February.	Earl of Bantry.	Glengriffie Harbour.	60	26th October, 1867.
1869. 15th March.	John Warren Pajus.	Bantry Bay.	51	18th October, 1875.
1869. 14th June.	Mrs. Catherine Bourne.	Coomasherry Bay.	40	20th August, 1877.
1871. 25th March.	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Lenby.	Bear Haven.	121	19th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June.	Earl of Bandon.	Dunmanus Bay.	152	21st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October.	Samuel Richard Townsend.	Rincobry Harbour and Boregown Bay.	240	7th February, 1881.
1873. 6th March.	Leut.-Col. W. H. Longfield.	Cock Harbour.	52	27th October, 1887.
1874. 20th January.	Sir H. W. Becker.	Lough Hyne.	50	1st February, 1886.
1881. 15th March.	John Arundel.	Shull Harbour.	31	18th March, 1881.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1853. 22nd September.	John C. Woodhouse.	Mahoy Bay.	88	30th October, 1888.
1867. 10th July.	Rev. Nicholas C. Martin.	Terrebeggs Bay.	50	22nd December, 1886.
1869. 21st January.	William Hart.	Lough Swilly.	790	10th February, 1888.
1871. 15th July.	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Do.	106	14th March, 1880.
1877. 31st March.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Sheephaven.	143	24th June, 1886.
1878. 30th November.	James Moore Doberty.	Lough Fyne.	21	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October.	Marquis of Downshire.	Dundrum Bay.	32	4th June, 1888.
1874. 14th September.	Samuel Marland.	Strangford Lough.	18	3th August, 1880.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 10th July.	Richard D. Kane.	North Strand.	26	19th October, 1888.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1858. 15th February.	Rev. Anthony Magee.	Sclernan and Cleggan Bays, and Broomstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1884.
1868. 15th February.	Alexander-Cleodine Lambert.	Kilary Harbour.	114	28th November, 1869.
1869. 11th May.	Edward Browne.	Ballyskill Harbour.	238	20th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January.	William Forbes.	Meenawish Bay.	225	30th November, 1886.
1864. 31st October.	R. E. Lynch Ashy.	Galway Bay.	100	26th March, 1878.
1864. 31st October.	P. M. Lynch.	Do.	325	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December.	T. Young Fries.	Ballyskill Harbour.	50	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December.	G. P. Archer.	Do.	48	12th January, 1880.
1865. 1st December.	Captain Achene.	Do.	18	14th April, 1876.
1866. 1st December.	Robert McKern.	Kilary Bay.	41	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July.	William and James St. George.	Galway Bay.	830	28th January, 1879.
1867. 10th July.	Christopher T. Redington.	Do.	850	26th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July.	Francis J. Graham.	Barraderry Bay.	50	5th December, 1889.
1869. 4th March.	John P. Nolan.	Art Bay.	295	12th January, 1880.
1873. 31st December.	Gilman Brown.	Ballyskill Bay.	75	23th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April.	Rev. R. Gibbings, o.s.	Kingsnew Bay.	135	25th November, 1888.
1876. 28th December.	Edward O'Flaherty.	Canna Bay.	167	26th November, 1888.
1881. 2nd December.	Cecil Canon.	Ballyskill Harbour.	24	20th November, 1889.

APPENDIX, No. 3.—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1860. 3rd February.	Kaighe of Kerry.	Valencia Harbour.	73	6th March, 1878.
1862. 12th May.	Lord Byron Veney.	Dingle Harbour.	130	12th November, 1880.
1867. 10th July.	Thomas Sanden.	Silver Shannon.	780	28th October, 1878.
1869. 13th February.	Henry Herbert.	Kennedy Bay.	30	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March.	Earl of Buxary.	Arlymann Harbour.	240	18th December, 1876.
1879. 21st January.	William O'neill Hickie.	Silver Shannon.	216	19th September, 1889.
<i>County Lonsdowny.</i>				
1876. 8th July.	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Connelan, B. McCullagh, John Munn, S. M. Alexander.	Lough Foyle.	4,370	22nd July, 1893.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July.	Arthur Hanthill.	Carlingford Lough.	144	11th June, 1898.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1846. 2th November.	W. H. Oyster.	Tramere Bay.	19	24th October, 1867.
1854. 5th November.	Hon. David Plunket.	Killybeg Harbour.	288	27th November, 1853.
1855. 18th July.	John Richards.	Blackod Bay.	95	18th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February.	William Hendon.	Killybeg Harbour.	43	26th March, 1859.
1860. 15th February.	William McCannell.	Achill Sound.	149	12th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November.	William Pike.	Do.	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May.	George Chis.	Do.	489	20th September, 1853.
1864. 10th June.	A. W. Wyndham.	Newport Bay.	80	30th December, 1889.
1864. 13th April.	Marjannet of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	180	28th October, 1874.
1868. 2nd November.	Low Life Assurance Society.	Do.	118	11th January, 1877.
1868. 2nd November.	Marjannet of Sligo.	Do.	25	18th September, 1853.
1868. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale.	Shores of Achill Island, off Buncurry.	125	6th May, 1890.
1868. 1st December.	Marjannet of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	26	24th October, 1874.
1868. 20th April.	Do.	Do.	270	9th October, 1874.
1868. 21st April.	Miss Anne J. Fowler.	Blackod Bay.	11	24th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July.	Elizabeth Atkinson.	Brundhaven Bay.	46	18th June, 1881.
1867. 16th July.	Townshend Kirkwood.	Saleen Harbour.	17	9th April, 1868.
1869. 14th June.	William Little.	Killybeg Bay.	180	19th October, 1876.
1873. 25th May.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	306	5th November, 1859.
1873. 3rd July.	James Brown.	Blackod Bay.	43	28th April, 1881.
1873. 14th December.	William O. McCannell.	Rathfray Bay.	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December.	Benjamin Whitney.	Blackod Bay.	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December.	Mary Fegan.	Clew Bay.	26	24th May, 1875.
1875. 2th July.	Thomas Shoen Corcoran.	Tramere Bay.	502	24th October, 1887.
1875. 9th December.	Denis Wingham.	Blackod Bay.	48	13th June, 1881.
1875. 27th December.	Francis Bannan.	Ely Harbour.	58	28th October, 1887.
1875. 28th October.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	1,676	25th November, 1893.
1875. 30th October.	David Conway.	Ballanagher Bay.	2	5th July, 1884.
1883. 14th May.	C. S. S. Dineen.	Achill Sound.	23	18th October, 1889.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1868. 14th June.	John W. Stradford.	Killybeg Bay.	81	15th January, 1880.
1871. 24th April.	Edward Parks.	Milk Haven.	23	31st October, 1883.
1871. 24th April.	Martin Conneran.	Do.	2	31st October, 1883.
1871. 24th April.	Michael Conneran.	Do.	1	31st October, 1883.
1873. 3rd March.	Isabella L. Eames.	Do.	29	31st October, 1845.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1862. 2th March.	Edmond Power.	Tramere Bay.	370	19th October, 1889.
1864. 2nd February.	Earl Farnesborough.	Do.	83	30th October, 1889.
1864. 11th November.	John R. Dwyer.	Dungarvan Harbour.	27	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November.	Arthur Roote.	Do.	65	18th September, 1889.
1874. 27th October.	John Kendall.	Dungarvan Bay.	540	10th September, 1889.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1866. 20th April.	William Dargan.	Wexford Harbour.	70	12th December, 1889.
1879. 7th January.	Thomas J. Hutchinson.	Duncormick Estuary.	11	14th December, 1889.

LIST OF LICENCES TO FLEET OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence	Date of Licence	Person to whom Granted	Alleged granted Owner of Licence	Location of Beds	Area of Beds.	Average No. of Beds available
County Wicklow.						
149	2nd August, 1895.	Henry Conway Truitt.	Henry Conway Truitt.	Glennagee Lough.	50 1 00	Area
County Cork.						
78	18th July, 1867.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	50 0 0	80
79	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Malodon River.	50 0 0	8
79	18th July, 1867.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Doirigstar Bay.	40 0 0	40
101	27th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Doirigstar Bay.	30 0 0	
124	6th March, 1875.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Doirigstar Bay.	140 0 00	
145	12th December, 1875.	Thomas D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newnham.	Colles H. O'Grady and W. W. Newnham.	Oranmore River.	420 1 0	50
108	17th March, 1890.	Richard William Johnson.	Richard William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (King Point and King Islands).	80 0 00	90
County Down.						
187	1st October, 1865.	Margaret of Duffin and Arc.	Margaret of Duffin and Arc.	Strangford Lough.	470 0 00	
County Kerry.						
8	25th June, 1861.	F. H. Dowling.	J. Townsend Truitt.	Off Banna Point.	8 0 00	5
8	1st February, 1861.	John Mahony.	Robert Mahony.	Edinacore River.	165 0 0	140
8	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	R. F. Mahony.	Do.	167 0 0	10-00
80	2nd December, 1865.	Richard Mahony.	Sir J. C. R. Colclough, M.P.	Kennedy Estuary.	80 0 0	1
79	18th July, 1867.	Stephen E. Collis.	Stephen E. Collis.	River Stennis.	220 0 0	
81	17th February, 1868.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	Do.	80 0 0	10-00
81	17th March, 1868.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kennedy Bay.	40 0 0	2
81	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	180 0 0	
126	12th June, 1875.	Robert M'Connel.	Robert M'Connel.	Barrow Harbour.	80 0 0	10
101	18th November, 1868.	Samuel T. Harrell.	S. T. Harrell.	Kennedy Bay.	80 0 0	
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	127 0 00	
104	4th October, 1870.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	River Shannon.	257 0 00	
142	17th November, 1868.	Do.	Do.	Do.	90 0 00	
County Clare.						
94	12th June, 1868.	Colinet G. H. Vandelaar.	Colinet G. H. Vandelaar.	Poulnasherry Bay.	100 0 0	10
County Galway.						
10	14th November, 1864.	J. E. Russell.	Geo. Russell.	Ballymossody Bay.	80 0 0	20
10	2nd August, 1865.	William Freeman.	Mrs. Russell and Mr. Fanny Russell.	Arthur Bay.	80 0 0	2
10	2nd February, 1866.	Ben. E. H. Wall.	Valter S. Wall.	Manna & Arthur Bays.	512 0 0	200
10	25th April, 1866.	Lord Walscourt.	Lord Walscourt.	Galway Bay.	1,270 0 0	200
97	1st October, 1864.	John Russell.	Mrs. Russell and Mr. Fanny Russell.	Arthur & Manna Bays.	200 0 0	10
40	1st December, 1864.	F. Munnery.	Michael Henry.	Ballymossody and Bannagh Bays.	110 0 0	100
124	10th December, 1871.	Colles Hugh Thomson.	Colles Hugh Thomson.	Ellery Bay.	300 0 0	10
124	10th February, 1873.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	410 0 0	20
140	10th June, 1877.	Lord Walscourt.	Lord Walscourt.	Do.	100 0 0	
180	10th October, 1878.	Michael Henry.	Michael Henry.	Ballymossody Harbour.	300 0 0	

No. 4.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.
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and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of Station	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS
County Wicklow.	
142	Nothing done.
County Cork.	
76	No Report received.
77	Do.
78	Do.
124	Do.
125	Do.
126	Bed being re-stocked.
127	1,000 Oysters laid down. Small fall of spat. Bed strong.
County Down.	
127	Nothing done.
County Kerry.	
2	Nothing done on bed.
4	Expd in order, 15,000 sold. There was a small fall of spat. The beds are fairly well stocked.
6	Bed attended to, and Oysters kept clear of weeds and mud, 25,000 Oysters sold; none laid down. Small fall of spat. Bed untouched at present.
86	Small shell to seaward of house stream, to try and prevent disturbance by wash of mud, laid last year, but bed still sitting up.
128	No Oysters sold or laid down; no fall of spat.
72	No Report received.
84	Do.
85	Same as 72.
87	Nothing done this year. Intends to dredge in Spring of 1897.
129	No Report received.
134	Abandoned.
136	Nothing done. Small fall of spat.
137	No Report received.
138	Do.
County Clare.	
34	Nothing done on bed.
County Galway.	
18	No Report received.
19	Bed cleaned, and in a good state. About a few hundreds Oysters laid down; none sold. Small fall of spat.
19	No Report received.
20	Bed dredged and cleaned, and in a very good state. None sold or laid down during year. Large fall of spat. Better for last two years than since 1890. No laid French Oysters on this bed. See No. 141.
22	Bed cleaned and fairly stocked with large Oysters. None laid down or sold. Small fall of spat.
42	Bed cleaned, and 10,000 Oysters laid down; 4,000 sold. Beds in very good condition. Large fall of spat. French Oysters do not succeed on bed, thine formerly laid down having died.
114	Bed cleaned, and in good condition. 60,000 Oysters laid down; 14,000 sold. Small fall of spat.
116	No Report received.
140	Report for No. 26, above, includes this bed.
145	Bed cleaned, and in good condition. 15,000 laid down; none sold. Very large fall of spat. French Oysters did not succeed; died on bed but in transit.

LIST OF LICENCES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Person Owing to Licence.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average No. of Beds available.
County Mayo.						
9	17th November, 1875.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Clew Bay.	108 0 0	4
26	30th September, 1884.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	104 0 0	27
47	22nd December, 1884.	Colonel F. A. E. Gore.	Mrs. S. Knox Gore.	Kilkeel Bay.	379 0 0	20
126	10th August, 1875.	John Kendall.	Mrs. Kendall and Mr. Perry Kendall.	Clew Bay.	44 0 0	13
128	29th December, 1875.	Martin J. Fegan.	Mrs. Mary McHale.	Do.	22 0 0	12
140	18th January, 1875.	Michael Harris.	—	Do.	2 0 0	2
141	26th December, 1875.	Francis McHolland.	Francis McHolland.	Do.	12 1 20	2
146	14th September, 1875.	Marie Russell.	Thomas Russell.	Do.	4 1 20	4
258	11th December, 1885.	John Curran.	John Curran.	Do.	24 1 20	
County Sligo.						
7	17th November, 1875.	Thomas White.	Percy E. Barr.	Ballinacorney Bay.	125 0 0	10
45	18th April, 1885.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.	148 0 0	45
50	1st December, 1885.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	64 0 0	20
56	19th June, 1887.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	—	Drumcliffe Bay.	57 0 0	15
66	15th March, 1885.	Colonel Edmund Cooper.	Colonel Edmund Cooper.	Ballinacorney Bay.	159 0 0	25
68	12th September, 1885.	Henry W. Meredith.	Henry W. Meredith.	Sligo Bay.	79 0 0	3
69	Do.	Owen Wynne.	Hugh Wynne.	Do.	72 0 0	2
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	68 0 0	30
90	18th March, 1875.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	18 0 0	2
200	19th April, 1875.	Agnes M. Malchen.	W. K. Barr.	Sligo Bay.	58 0 10	25
221	24th February, 1875.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	114 0 20	2
225	27th January, 1875.	St. Geo. Jones Martin.	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Estuary or Bay.	77 1 20	20
231	14th June, 1884.	Percy Harding Barr.	James Barr.	Ballinacorney Bay.	120 0 0	16
261	14th August, 1885.	William Cochrane.	Vernon Cochrane.	Do.	41 1 0	
265	22nd December, 1875.	Alex. Joseph Crickson.	Alex. Joseph Crickson.	Do.	120 0 0	
County Down.						
150	20th July, 1875.	F. Mansfield.	R. G. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly.	24 0 0	18
154	15th October, 1875.	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	
County Louth.						
10	1st July, 1884.	Ernest Madon.	Mrs. Mary Johnston.	Carlingford Lough.	51 0 20	22
27	1st December, 1885.	John Oliver Woodhouse.	Mason & Co.	Do.	24 0 0	
29	4th June, 1886.	Do.	Do.	Do.	22 0 0	
27	10th September, 1885.	Lord Clement.	Mrs. Mary Johnston.	Do.	24 0 0	

No. 4.—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of Letters.	SUMMARY OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Mayo.	
9	Worked with No. 95. Beds in good condition. Half million sold, being 100,000 re-laid Clew Bay and 100,000 re-laid French Oysters. 250,000 Clew Bay Oysters laid down, as well as 2,000,000 from Anny (3 to 4 weeks). The French Oysters have grown fairly, but not a very good growth. Small Oysters stood journey better than large ones. Estimated loss through death 25 per cent., about 4 per cent. immediate death in transit. No fall of spat.
20	No Oysters taken off the bed.
115	Nothing done on bed.
120	Bed cleaned; 22,000 Clew Bay Oysters laid down. Very small fall of spat.
140	No Report received.
141	Bed in good condition. 12,000 Oysters sold, and 1,000 laid down. Very small fall of spat.
144	Bed in good condition. 1,000 sold, 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat.
150	Lenses only grown in December, 1891.
County Sligo.	
7	Worked with No. 109. No Report received.
20	Nothing done in 1901.
25	Worked with 121 and 122. Bed cleaned. About 5,000 sold. 2,000 transferred from unclean breeding ponds to this bed. No fall of spat.
28	Nothing done in 1901.
30	Beds cleaned. Between 12,500 and 20,000 Oysters on bed; 21,500 to 22,000 sold. None laid down. East River American Oysters took this bed.
35	Nothing done in bed. Moderate fall of spat. Bed in fair state.
39	Bed fairly clean. About 5,000 Oysters laid down, and 5,000 taken off. Late fall of spat. The French Oysters put down two years ago have grown well, but mortality amongst them great.
120	No Report received.
121	See No. 25. Worked with 121 and No. 122.
122	Bed cleaned. Nearly 14 millions French Oysters laid down. About 10,000 sold. No fall of spat. French Oysters have grown remarkably well. Being imported by steamer direct, the mortality was very small, being about 2 per cent. since leaving France to date of report.
123	See No. 44. Worked with 121 and No. 121.
125	No Report received.
127	Worked with No. 1. No Report received.
128	Bed kept in good order. About 2,000 sold. None laid down. Small fall of spat. American or Dutch Oysters not considered suitable, and Portuguese cannot be planted profitably owing to cost of carriage.
129	
County Donegal.	
119	Beds cleaned. A small quantity taken off, and a few laid down. Small fall of spat.
120	
County Louth.	
10	No Report received.
27	Planted 2,112 Spanish American Oysters during spring of 1901, and picked them up during summer and autumn, 2,048,000 Oysters. Bed in very good order.
34	Worked with 27. Report refers to both beds.
37	No Report received.

Appendix,
No. 3.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to the undermentioned Nine places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 120 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 5 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 5 cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 5 cwt. each.
London,	10,452	2,432	13,603	5,175
Nottingham,	2,007	3,376	3,972	2,687
Bristol,	2,976	3,804	2,176	3,014
Manchester,	10,001	8,017	9,111	5,163
Sheffield,	4,314	3,008	4,063	2,777
Wolverhampton,	3,010	4,013	3,078	2,610
Leeds,	4,803	5,199	5,124	3,919
Liverpool,	14,012	10,164	17,015	9,716
Birmingham,	5,979	6,338	4,067	3,122
Total, 1891,	58,064	53,445	61,608	38,183
" 1890,	59,453	73,972	81,410	50,456
Difference,	1,388	20,527	19,802	12,273

				£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at 44 10s. 6d. per box, or about 7½d. per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool),						
the total value would be,				(a)	281,348	0 0
" Herring at £1 0s. 6d. do.	do.	do.		(b)	53,443	0 0
" Mackerel at £1 10s. 6d. do.	do.	do.		(c)	92,412	0 0
" Cod at £1 5s. 6d. do.	do.	do.		(d)	47,728	15 0

Total Salmon, Herring, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places,				£	484,858	15 0
(a) Average price in London, 1s. 3d. per lb., equal to 28 10s. 6d. per box.	Do.	4s.	40 10s. 6d. per barrel of 5 cwt.			
(b) Do. do.	Do.	22 0s. 6d. per box of 5 cwt.				
(c) Do. do.	Do.	20 10s. 6d. per cwt.				

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Appendix.
No. 6.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish Imported into Ireland during the Year 1891.

Ports.	Herrings.					Cod.			Hag.			Halibut.			Hake.			Other Fish.			Observations.
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
London.	5,777	-	-	-	-	25	0	-	11	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	10	0	From Scotland.
Glasgow.	5,179	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	12	0	0	-	17	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Dublin.	5,681	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herrings from Newfoundland, some by barrels from Rotterdam Cod from Ireland.
Drogheda.	0	5,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Liverpool.
Galway.	70	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Do.
Wexford.	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herrings from Arklow, also one barrel from Liverpool. Quantity of the Ling from Liverpool.
Coblenz.	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Limerick.	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Yarmouth, Wick, and Liverpool.
Londonderry.	1,910	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	From Scotland.
Lerry.	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Berwick on Tweed.
Shannon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Sligo.	5,501	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Glasgow. 1,000 barrels of herring, and the remainder from Liverpool.
Dunee.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
Waterford.	5,300	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	0	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	From Scotland.
Wexford.	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.
Wexford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do from Foreign ports.

* Fish imported "Oyster" not included.

† These figures refer to masses of small mackerel, chiefly from the coast of Scotland, and the remainder from Liverpool. A good deal of fish is also imported in masses with mixed species, chiefly from Scotland, under the general heading of "cheap British goods." As these masses only specify as to the goods fish to do, no information can be obtained as to the quantity of fish in each species.

‡ To information can be obtained beyond the fact that regular steamers from Liverpool and Bristol bring "large quantities" to Wexford.

§ Twelve barrels from Liverpool.

SUMMARY.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Herrings.	24,581	10,734	10,734
Cod.	10	0	0
Hag.	177	10	1
Halibut.	15	10	0
Hake.	10	0	0
Other Fish.	244	14	0
Total Cured Fish imported in 1891.	24,800	10,748	10,748
Do.	24,800	10,748	10,748

APPENDIX,
No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

SCHEDULE of LICENSE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1891.

DUTY.	Number and Description of Licenses sold in 1891.														1891. Amount of License Duty.	1890. Percentage on Year-Low Valuation.	1891. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Fish and Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Sundry, &c.	1891. Amount of Salmon Licenses received.	1890. Total Amount received.	1891. Average per man employed.
	1 Salmon Trade.	2 Green License.	3 Snipe Trade.	4 Duck Trade.	5 Quail Trade.	6 Trammel Net.	7 Pole Net.	8 Bag Net.	9 Fly Net.	10 Snake Net.	11 Head Net.	12 Box, Oth. Ac.	13 Gop. Eys. Ac.	14 Swaggon.						
1. Dublin.	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. Wick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187 0 0	—	48 0 0	18 10	221 10 0	245
3. Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824 10 0	—	35 0 0	—	220 10 0	345
4. Limerick.	774	122	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,045 0 0	51 3	151 3 8	—	1,247 0 0	1,247
5. Cork.	500	4	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	695 0 0	102 14 0	35 20 10	—	846 20 10	878
Do (Burdens).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821 0 0	10 18 0	5 0 0	—	200 18 0	495
6. Shillington.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129 0 0	1 33 0	47 50 12	2 0	200 0 11	200
7. Bally.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	30 30 0	—	74 30 0	315
8. Kesh.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	5 10 0	—	25 10 0	85
9. Kesh.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 10 0	14 30	47 10 0	—	296 00 0	311
10. Kesh.	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255 0 0	10 8	38 6 1	—	378 12 1	418
11. Limerick.	311	50	25	71	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,040 10 0	71 38	341 14 10	—	2,386 8 38	2,470
12. Galway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212 0 0	8 0	16 0 0	—	328 0 0	328
13. Carrigrohane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 0 0	46 14 0	4 1 0	—	151 14 0	304
14. Ballyvaughan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155 0 0	1 0	0 17 4	—	148 17 4	329
15. Ballyvaughan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 0 0	12 0	—	—	277 0 0	384
16. Ballinacorney.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127 0 0	42 0 0	0 0	104 10 0	275 10 0	318
17. Ballinacorney.	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	453 0 0	1 0	11 17 1	255 10 0	700 7 1	841
18. Letterkenny.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	835 0 0	0 0	10 0 0	—	540 0 0	579
19. Londonderry.	959	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	857 0 0	80 0	45 0 0	625 0 0	1,502 0 0	1,502
20. Coleraine.	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 0 0	150 0 0	51 7 0	—	1,186 7 8	1,380
21. Ballyvaughan.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	—	328 0 0	318
22. Douglas.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 0 0	—	7 1 11	—	474 1 11	680
23. Ballyvaughan.	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 0 0	33 10	17 12 0	2 0	218 2 0	289
Total, 1891.	2,515	57	184	71	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,563 10 0	735 12 0	740 10 0	636 0 0	23,014 10 0	23,070
Total, 1890.	2,255	60	151	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,020 10 0	661 10 0	673 0 0	647 10 0	22,343 10 0	22,380

* Owing to the deductions by the Fish Clerk's office, viz., fines, value of licenses, and other accounts were expended, the average number of men employed less estimate.

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:—

1. Salmon Trade.	1 man.	2. Trout Net.	4 men.	3. Fly Net.	4 men.	4. Green License.	2 men.	5. Snake Net.	4 men.	6. Swaggon.	2 men.	7. Snipe Trade.	2 men.	8. Duck Trade.	2 men.	9. Quail Trade.	2 men.	10. Gop. Eys. Ac.	2 men.	11. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	12. Carrigrohane.	2 men.	13. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	14. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	15. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	16. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	17. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	18. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	19. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	20. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	21. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	22. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	23. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	24. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	25. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	26. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	27. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	28. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	29. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	30. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	31. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	32. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	33. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	34. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	35. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	36. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	37. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	38. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	39. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	40. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	41. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	42. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	43. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	44. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	45. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	46. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	47. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	48. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	49. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	50. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	51. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	52. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	53. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	54. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	55. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	56. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	57. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	58. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	59. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	60. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	61. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	62. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	63. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	64. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	65. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	66. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	67. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	68. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	69. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	70. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	71. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	72. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	73. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	74. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	75. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	76. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	77. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	78. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	79. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	80. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	81. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	82. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	83. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	84. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	85. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	86. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	87. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	88. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	89. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	90. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	91. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	92. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	93. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	94. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	95. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	96. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	97. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	98. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	99. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.	100. Ballyvaughan.	2 men.
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APPENDIX, No. 8.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licenses between the years 1853 and 1891, inclusive.

Amount received for License Duty.		Amount received for License Duty.		Amount received for License Duty.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1853	6,892 7 6	1878	9,640 14 0	1893	9,739 0 0
1854	6,842 8 0	1879	9,410 8 0	1894	9,708 0 0
1855	6,732 10 8	1880	9,427 1 8	1895	10,748 10 0
1856	7,098 0 8	1881	9,378 8 10	1896	10,562 4 8
1857	7,317 0 0	1882	9,702 18 0	1897	9,602 16 0
1858	7,040 10 0	1883	9,835 18 0	1898	10,028 0 0
1859	6,790 8 4	1884	9,883 14 0	1899	10,028 10 0
1860	7,511 18 4	1885	9,569 14 10	1900	10,008 10 0
1861	8,065 18 5	1886	9,349 0 10	1901	10,569 10 0
1862	8,069 1 0	1887	9,335 10 0		

Summary of Income Derived payable in each District on Expenses used for Fishing for Salmon, 1896.

District.	1. Income from Salmon.	2. Income from Trout.	3. Income from Pike.	4. Income from Eels.	5. Income from Mussels.	6. Income from other Fish.	7. Total Income.	8. Expenses for Salmon.	9. Net Income from Salmon.	10. Net Income from Trout.	11. Net Income from Pike.	12. Net Income from Eels.	13. Net Income from Mussels.	14. Net Income from other Fish.	15. Total Net Income.	16. Balance.
1. Dublin.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
2. Wick.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
3. Wexford.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
4. Down.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
5. Cork.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
6. Ballinacorney.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
7. Barry.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
8. Kinsale.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
9. Milford.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
10. Newcastle.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
11. Belfast.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
12. Drogheda.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
13. Carrickmacross.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
14. Rathfriland.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
15. Sligo.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
16. Coleraine.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
17. Londonderry.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
18. Antrim.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
19. Banbridge.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
20. Newcastle.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
21. Carrickmacross.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
22. Rathfriland.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
23. Sligo.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
24. Coleraine.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
25. Londonderry.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
26. Antrim.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
27. Banbridge.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000
28. Newcastle.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000	1000

INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES.

IN

APPENDIX.
No. 5.
1896.

APPENDIX,
No. 10.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.			
Dublin District.			
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1893.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a Line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	Derry Water and River Derry, (29th Oct., 1876) unrepealed.	glens, and the Tormadale River; and in an Unincorporated Mullagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Cork, flowing past Timahilly by Killybeg to the bounds of the County Wicklow, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all such rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Between Dalkey Island and Wick- low Head. (12th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon as Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	Potter River, (30th Oct., 1876.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Binnia Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Brood Meadow Wa- ter and Swords River, (25th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Brood Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lighter, Stakehead, or Gad (except a line) for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line.	Glencarragh River, (15th Feb., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Westford District.			
River Slaney, (12th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryquarry Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	Isah River, (31st Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
River Slaney, (13th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets as fixed down between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferryquarry Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	Waterford District.	
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-Law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarters inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferryquarry Bridge and Enniscorthy, and in lieu thereof permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (as five inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Westford.	Banborough De- mons, On Kil- lenny, (6th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, within the Waters of, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Banborough, in the County of Kilkenny. Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Symon. (14th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the source of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish down to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.	Cortewick River, (7th July 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
Derry Water and River Derry, (29th Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the river and streams flowing, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybeg to Annacarragh Bridge, with the streams flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballin-	River Suir, (17th Aug., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Nets and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Sals Island and a line drawn due north across the River, and intersecting said Island at Cloonmel.
River Suir, Slane, and Barrow, combined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 18th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any (a) Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Slane, and Barrow combined, above a line drawn from West across said River from Killybegs Point, County Wicklow, to Broadway Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Broadway Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.		

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place placed by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District.			
Tidal Waters, (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Speer, Lyster, Otter, Brochmal, Dred-draw, or Gull, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of recovering Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.	River Lee & River running into Cork Harbour. (12th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cut, Cough or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Light-house at Roche's Point to the East, to the Headland on the West.
Tidal Waters, (1st June, 1864.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or to whole with any matter or thing, or covered.	River Lee, (26th Sept., 1867.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cut, or Cough in that part of River between a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myra Hill across the river, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Customs House in the City of Cork, between 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wallington Bridge, or in the South Channel between the dyke at Dealer Bridge opposite Keyser's Mill, leading to Connaught's Quay, and St. Rita Barry Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 5 o'clock on Saturday morning and 5 o'clock on Monday morning.
Tidal Waters, (17th January, 1865.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea, and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any River and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Brinsford on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Quayer River, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Boat used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever.	Argish River, (24th Feb., 1866.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argish River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenlough or Silver River with the said Argish River and the Bridge of Templemore, all in the County of the River Division of Kantilly, and County of Cork.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork, (7th January, 1865.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a line-rope and lead or weighted lead thereon, within the following limits, viz.:—from that part of the River Lee, situated between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the river, from River Lee, from Blackrock, Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunskeith, on the North.	Argish River, (16th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argish River inside a line from Land Point to an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to pole and line in part of South Channel between George's V. Bridge and Peel's Weir.	Bandon River, (16th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Blackrock Point in an easterly direction to Fraghane Point.
River Lee, (10th March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Thomas's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clonak's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the mill-race and sluice from each sluice with a Speer, Lyster, Otter, Brochmal, Dred-draw or Gull, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of recovering Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.	Bandon River, (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inchmurnee and a line drawn across and down at right angles from Black Castle, in the Townland of Rock-house, to the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Clippod, on the east.
River Lee & River running into Cork Harbour, (16th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters made up to south of a line from Light-house at Roche's Point to easterly on the West.	Black River, (13th May, 1861.)	Prohibiting the use of any Speer, Lyster, Otter, Brochmal, Dred-draw, or Gull (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line only) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Black situated between the Bridge of Inchmurnee and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Inchmurnee on the east to Clifton on the west.
Donegal, (16th Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water, inside or to North of a line from Light-house at Roche's Point to Malinbeg on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each Mesh, each measurement being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.	Bandon River, (26th July, 1885.)	Prohibiting, in continuation of part of By-Law dated the 26th October, 1879, the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bandon River at its Tributaries above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's course, from the sluice on the East Side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Cullinacree and Rathmurry in a westerly direction to the opposite shore.

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX.
No. 10.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Baylis and Anglin's River. (12th Feb., 1888.)	Cork District—continued. Prohibiting hawking in pinnacles between Sandies and Brickeen, at any season of the year, so or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh River portions of the Sandies and Anglin's Rivers, or so or near Mill Dam or Water as said Rivers, any Spurr, Lymon, Stockhead, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as a snare for angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	Castlemaine Harbour (to K. or N.E. of a line from Salsbury Point to Jack Point), and tidal waters of River Lanes, Manna, or Coughy. (26th Sept., 1889.)	Killarney District—continued. Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, or, except in other cases in Castlemaine Harbour inside or in the Port or North end of a line drawn from Salsbury Point to Jack Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Lanes, Manna, or Coughy, at any time between the hour of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
River Hen and Ballinacree Bog. (25th Sept., 1888.)	Midshire District. Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Ballinacree Bog, and the Tidal waters of the River Hen in the County of Cork, extending landward to the North and North-East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnawasee (as the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Pannawasee (Glenties Island), and north or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmara (Glenties Island) to a point on the Townland of Ballinacree (as the mainland).	Castlemaine Harbour (18th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting, <i>sic</i> ,—That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. <i>Sic</i> ,—That the most numbers shall be painted in white oil paint on black ground. <i>Sic</i> ,—That the numbers or painted or boats shall not be altered, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Tidal Waters. (7th March, 1870.)	Barry District. Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from least to least (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Barry District, which comprises the whole of the one along the coast between Blinn Head in the County Cork and Crew Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rock-stacks of some, with the whole of the Tidal waters along said Coast and River, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	Waterville or Curraheen River (Barry), and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (8th April, 1889.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missile therein during the time of shooting or driving Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Curraheen River, the Killybegs thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the County of Kerry.
Barry or Coonahale, Moolagh, or Duncormack, Ovens, and Carrigrohilly Rivers. (11th June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets, as auxiliary nets, and boats for fresh-water portions of Rivers Barry or Coonahale, Moolagh or Duncormack, Ovens, and Carrigrohilly.	River Shannon, Island Point. (26th Feb., 1884.)	Limerick District. Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Waterbury Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.
Keshmere River or Bay. (2nd Dec., 1870.)	Keshmere District. First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Keshmere River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missile therein during the time of shooting or driving Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Keshmere River or Bay.	River Shannon. (22nd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from least to least, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
Castlemaine Harbour. (25th Oct., 1888.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Chase Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot rope and heads or weights attached thereto, in the County of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Jack.	River Shannon. (26th June, 1883.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a year of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tummahilly, on the River Shannon.
Whole District. Tidal Waters. (24th Feb., 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching, attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spent, Lymon, Oiler, Stockhead, Brickeen, or Gull, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as a snare for angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Dock by the owner or a cooper thereof.	River Shannon and Moigna. (24th June, 1887.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Perrin's Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Moigna.
Curraheen or Waterville Water. (7th March, 1873.)	Prohibiting the space between the Bars or Rafts of the Islands, and of the Bars or upstream side of the Bars or Rafts of the Waterville Water to be one and a quarter inches apart.	River Shannon. (1st March, 1873.)	Prohibiting hawking Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the River Shannon or in the County of Limerick, in which parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said point between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning, or between Waterbury Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Kilmara, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
Waterville River. (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Water and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.	River Shannon, Moigna, and Ardara. (18th Nov., 1874.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Ardara from Anghall Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kilmara, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Subject of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Subject of By-Law.
Edmestrick District—continued.		Edmestrick District—continued.	
Slieve Donard, Magin, and An- derson, and Glen- dowry Bay (10th Nov., 1874.) —continued.	Fourth.—No Delt Nets below or upward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Ardara Point, in the County of Londonderry, to Killybeg, in the County of Glenties, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Delt Nets shall be used in Glendowry Bay above a line drawn from Killybeg to Loughshale, in the County of Glenties. Sixth.—No Delt Nets shall be used in the River Magin or Anderson.	Magin River, (12th Sept., 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October 1871, prohibiting Delt Nets between Ferry Down Bridge and Bridge of Adams; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Delt Nets in that part of the Magin River, between a line drawn across and River at the southern boundary of the Township of Ballymagin, on the 14th, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Township of Glenmore and the Old Bridge of Adams, all in the County of Londonderry.
River Don, . (4th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the destruction of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Don situated between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.	Cashin River, (12th Feb., 1885.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from head to head in the River Cashin, in the County of Kerry.
Lough Beg, (7th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with meshes of one inch from head to head for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Beg.	Weymouth and Curra Lough, (4th Jan., 1881.)	Prohibiting, <i>inter alia</i> —To use for the capture of fish of any kind, in any of the Loughs situated in the Counties of Wexmouth and Curra, those commonly called and known as "Trawl Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of line used in angling with single Rods.
Doon, (5th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than Eels, because it is injurious to the spawning and it is in the morning in Lough Beg.		<i>Doon</i> .—To use in any of said Loughs any engine, pump, or device whatsoever for the capture of fish or young of fish for the purpose of baiting with Trawl Lines as aforesaid.
River Shannon, (22d June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22d November, 1867, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st December; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Glass Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, drowned, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by dangle rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Delt Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Delt Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights attached thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situated between the Fishing Weir known as the Linn Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of George's Island.	River Fado, (2d August, 1880.)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Fado in the County of Kerry, or in those streams or other shallow Gullies.
River Shannon, (2d Sept., 1883.)	Prohibiting the extension of any net, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any kind of any stake, float, pole, or hand net, or stake net in River Shannon further inland or downwards than the position, rope, chamber, or eye to which said net belong, or to adopt any contrivance by means of which said nets may be opened or shut from the shore or banks of said river.	River Shannon, be- tween Ardara and Portlough, (5th July, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon as situated between Ardara and Portlough.
Lough Beg, River Shannon, (17th August, 1883.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Beg, having a mesh of five inches in the mesh, measured when the Net is wet.	Galway District.	
River Fergus, (20th June, 1883.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Water Wall, or Banks, on the River Fergus.	Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (5th July, 1848.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strubelard or Slouch, or any other such Instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Slouch, or their Tributaries.
River Fergus, (5th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of Delt Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.	Whole District, (2d March, 1883.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-bait, covered in part or in whole with any mucus or Slime, or seaweed.
Magin River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Magin, above Railway-bridge below Adams.	Clare and Glenties-Gal- way or Terling- more Rivers, Co. Galway, (22d Dec., 1887.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Glenties or Terlingmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
River Malinbeg, (20th June, 1883.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballylough, on the River Malinbeg.	Killybeg River, Tidal portion, (21st Jan., 1883.)	First.—Two Nets not to be taken in the tidal portion within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been landed, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of said first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the landing shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but landing is not to be unreasonably delayed on disadvantage or injury of a person waiting for his another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 10.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
	Connemara District.		Ballyshannon District.
Whole District, (2nd March, 1883.)	Prohibiting the spearing or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or unseasoned.	Upper or Fresh Water portions of District, (30th Oct., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on either the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon district, any spear, lance, stobbed, or gill (except a gill to be used solely as accessory to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
	Glenties District.		
Glenties River, Co. Mayo, (5th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Glenties River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Erne River, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee in fishing of River Erne.
		Erne River, (1st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spontoon, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in any part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Delinagh and a line drawn due south from the River from the point of Connellduff demesne, by the Eastern point of the Knockish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Greenish or Bally- more, Glenties and Munster Rivers, (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or rectangle to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Greenish or Ballymore, Glenties and Munster, as has above the month of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Upper Division for the capture of Salmon or Trout, such Nets, in the said Rivers.	Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1871.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said Lough, between Enniskillen and Belmuck, between 1st May and 31st May of each season in each year.
	Ballina District.		
Whole District, (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or rectangle to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).	Easy Water, or Erne River, (30th June, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or rectangle to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet,) within so much of the River Easy Water, or Erne, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
May River and De- venish, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River May and tributaries during April and May in each year—Lough Corry and Ouliffe excepted.		
Kilkeel Bay, (2nd March, 1872.)	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Kilkeel Bay by means of Drift Nets made or in the employment of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Fermanagh in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Kilkeel outside or in the neighbourhood of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Kilkeel or in the same boat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Wherever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Kilkeel it shall be situated in a boat which shall remain over and over while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water.	Cross or Bannone River, (31st Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the Cross or Bannone River, and within one mile seawards and countwards thereof.
		Cross or Bannone River, (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Bannone River and its tributaries, within the said district, any spear, lance, stobbed, or Gill (except a Gill for the purpose of being used solely as accessory to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
	Sligo District.		Londonderry District.
Sligo River, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting the spearing or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or unseasoned.	River Foyle, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
		Barnacran Lough and Stream, (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, either from Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knee to knee.

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Appendix No. 10.
Abstract of
By-Laws and
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Londonderry District—continued.		Coburne District—continued.
Tidal Waters, (20th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, net, or contrivance in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the whole of the coast along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the appointed boundary between the Townlands of Donaghry and Donaghry, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the river along said coast and down, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.	Upper or Fresh Water portion of Rivers in District. (20th Nov., 1872.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or at any time between the hours of the day, in the Tidal Waters of any River or Loch within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the appointed boundary between the Townlands of Donaghry and Donaghry in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, say Bally, Lough, Stranish, or Giff (except a Giff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Upper or Fresh Water portion of Rivers in District. (20th Dec., 1872.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, or at any time between the hours of the day, in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or Loch within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malin Head in the County of Donegal, and the appointed boundary between the Townlands of Donaghry and Donaghry in the County of Londonderry, say Bally, Lough, Stranish, or Giff (except a Giff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).	Lough Neagh. (20th Dec., 1872.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack, in or on board any boat, net, or contrivance, in Lough Neagh, in said waters, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollack, in said Lough Neagh.
			Ballycastle District.
		Doon River. (20th Feb., 1873.)	Regarding Deficiency of Doon River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners of Fish, 1874.
			Dundalk District.
Whole District. (20th Sept., 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch, or attempt to catch, or send back Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter, or thing, or substance, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.	Between Clough Head and Ballycroy Point. (20th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards or that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clough Head and Ballycroy Point, in the County of Louth.
		Tidal Waters. (20th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunsilly Point and Ballycroy Point, in the County of Louth, with a Speer, Lyster, Otter, Stranish, or Giff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for removing fish from any legal War or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Coburne District.		
Lough Neagh. (20th Feb., 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollack.		
Lough Neagh. (20th April, 1872.)	Penalizing Pollack to be taken by Trawl or Set Net composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, and less than ten fathoms in the point weight, doubled and twisted with a cord of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.	Tidal Waters. (17th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Ballycroy Point and Ballycroy Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Speer, Lyster, Otter, Stranish, or Giff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal War or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Whole District. (17th Oct., 1872.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.		Drogheda District.
Tidal Waters, and Lough Neagh and Bag. (20th Dec., 1872.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, net, or contrivance, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the appointed boundary between the Townlands of Donaghry and Donaghry in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning. Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack in or on board any boat, net, or contrivance, in Lough Neagh or Lough Bag, situated within the shire of Londonderry, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.	River Boyne Tidal Waters. (20th Jan., 1873.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than twenty-five yards. Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards. Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, in or to harvest Nets in the water at the same time, but allowing that the Nets from each from one bank shall be hauled before that from the opposite point is shot.
		River Boyne Fresh Waters. (20th Oct., 1872.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than fifty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Slieve and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has hitherto been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with the current, at the most eastern point of Slieve Island, at Omagh.

APPENDIX No. 11.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASON for SALMON and TROUT in the different Districts in Ireland at date of this Report.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Duhla.	Sherrin to Wicklow.	Between Bawch and Duffay Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Doherty Island and Wicklow Head, between 2nd September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 1st March.
2. Wexford.	Wicklow to Kila Beg, East of Banow Beg.	Between 15th September and 30th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 25th September and 1st April.
3. Waterford.	Kila Beg to Strick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Strick Head to Ballycotton.	21st July and 1st February.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head save in Brandon and Arglade Rivers, between 15th August and 1st February; for Brandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Arglade, between 1st August and 1st March.
6. Skibbereen.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 25th September and 1st May.
7. Barry.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 25th September and 1st May.
8. Kermore.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	21st September and 1st April.
Killarney.	Lamb Head to Donmore Head, including Glenties.	Between Donmore Head and Cangelan Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea, and sea coast between those points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Malin, Lough, Carragh, and Roubilly or Dohy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, between 21st August and 1st May. In River Malin and its Tributaries, between 15th September and 1st May. In Rivers Lough, Carragh, and Roubilly or Dohy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st January. Between Cangelan Point and Bellefleur Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between those points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bellefleur Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between those points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, save the River Bann and the Upperville Carragh River and their Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May. In the River Bann and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May. In Upperville or Carragh River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.
9. Limerick.	Donmore to Hags Head.	Between 31st July and 1st February, save Rivers Cullen and Malpas, and Trillick, and save between Kerry Head and Donmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Cullen (save in its Mouth) and Trillick, between 31st August and 1st June. For Malpas River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Donmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.

Notes.—The 15th section of the 15th & 17th Vols., s. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 100 days close season in each February.
 Watering Close Season.—By the 15th section of the 15th & 17th Vols., s. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by single Rod and Line, between 1st of the month in January morning and 1st of the month in December morning.

the different Districts in Ireland at date of this Report

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Green Lines.	Angling with Wags in Red and Blue Lines.	Dated last stamp.	Principal Rivers in No.
1	Same as Tidal, more between Dullery Island and Widdow Head, which is between 12th August and 1st April.	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Apr. of Feb., more Broadwater, W. and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	18th Oct. 1774, 21st July, 1832, 27th Jan. 1833.	1. Liffey, Bog, Tully.
2	Between 15th Sept. and 30th April.	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 30th Oct., more River Shannon, between 10th Sept. and 10th February.	26th Dec. 1872, 2nd Oct. 1873, 24th Dec. 1878.	2. Slaney, Carrigrohilly, Carrigrohilly, Carrigrohilly.
3	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., more River Shannon and Tullaghan, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	22nd Nov. 1874, 17th Feb. 1875.	3. Suir, New, and Shannon.
4	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	6th Dec. 1881.	4. Blackwater.
5	Same as Tidal.	do.	From the mouth to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Muller Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., more in the Ards and River, which is between the 21st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec. 1875, 14th Dec. 1875, 1st April, 1876.	5. Lee, Bandon, Ards.
6	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th June, 1881.	6. Ene.
7	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	29th Jan. 1878.	7. Glengiffney, Slaney, &c.
8	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	8. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
9	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	9. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
10	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	10. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
11	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	11. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
12	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	12. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
13	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	13. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
14	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	14. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
15	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	15. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
16	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	16. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
17	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	17. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
18	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	18. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
19	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	19. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
20	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	20. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
21	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	21. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
22	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	22. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
23	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	23. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
24	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	24. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
25	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	25. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
26	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	26. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
27	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	27. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
28	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	28. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
29	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	29. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
30	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	30. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
31	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	31. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
32	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	32. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
33	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	33. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
34	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	34. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
35	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	35. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
36	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	36. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
37	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	37. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
38	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	38. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
39	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	39. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
40	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	40. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
41	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	41. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.
42	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1880, 14th Nov. 1880.	42. Blackwater, Ballyshannon, Slaney, &c.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
8. Galway.	Bay's Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keshmonegagh North and Broughmore South, S.E. of Cuckin Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 15th February.
9. Connemara.	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keshmonegagh North and Broughmore South, S.E. of Cuckin Coast Guard Station to Sligo Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
10. Ballyshill.	Sligo Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 15th February, save in Loughlough and Curlewish Rivers and Estuaries. For Loughlough and Curlewish Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
104. Bangor.	Pigeon Point to Beevee Head.	Between 31st August and 15th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Berrishole and Owsengrove Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Berrishole and Owsengrove River and Estuaries, 31st August and 20th February.
11. Ballina.	Beevee to Connemara.	Between 15th August and 15th March, save Palmerston and Endary Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo.	Connemara to Mullaghmore.	" 15th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and the Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January.
13. Ballykasson.	Mullaghmore to Borne.	" 15th August and 1st March, save River Edie and Tiltanadee, which is between 17th September and 1st April.
14. Letterkenny.	Borne to Malin Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., for Tiltal and for one mile above Tiltal, save Omea or Buncrana, and Owsengrove Rivers, Trawinaga Bay, and Omea and Owsengrove Rivers. For Omea or Buncrana River, between 15th September and 15th April, for Owsengrove, between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Trawinaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Omea and Owsengrove Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.
15. Londonderry.	Malin to Drovershill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.
16. Coleraine.	Drovershill Boundary to Portrush.	" 15th August and 4th February.
6. Ballycastle.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" 15th August and 17th March.
17. Donaghadee.	Donaghadee to Cligher Head.	Between Ballygagh Point in County Lond., and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Cligher Head and Ballygagh Point, County Lond., and the tidal portion of all rivers flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th August and 15th February.
7. Drogheda.	Cligher Head to Slieve.	Between 4th August and 25th February.

Drogheda—Fishes Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.
46	River May, 2	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Gifford.	2 May, 1878.	Thomas Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Rev. Alexander Taylor, Robert H. Dyer, (Glasgow), John Clarke.	29 March, 1881.
47	Do.	J. W. Stanford.	20 May, 1878.	John A. Jackson, John W. Stanford, John G. Jackson, and Francis Edw. and Cyrus.	20 April, 1880.
48	Sea off coast, on May.	William Little.	2 June, 1878.	Thomas Little.	29 April, 1881.
100	Sea off coast, on May.	Do.	2 May, 1878.	Do.	24 April, 1881.
1	Sea off co. Antrim.	A. G. Fairclough.	1 September, 1878.	—	—
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
35	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
40	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—

No. 10 cancelled and No. 100 issued in Dec thereof. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 cancelled, and No. 121 issued in Dec thereof.
 * No. 121—One of these Eng. Note is in the Colonial Series.

No. 12

fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts)

Appendix
No. 12,
—
Certificate
for Fixed
Windows.

No.	Sketch in which Not situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
46	Endless.	2 Fixed draft nets.	4 nets, from 180 to 260 yards in length.	Tide-way net, River May.
47	Do.	2 Do.	2 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length.	Scummers fixed net.
48	Do.	2 Bag nets.	London, 30 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide.	Kilometer long net.
49	Do.	2 Do.	London, each 20 fathoms long; heads, 8 fathoms each.	Shower net.
50	Endless.	2 Do.	London, 18 yards, net, 20 yards.	Lorry line net.
51	Do.	1 Do.	London, 30 yards, net, 30 yards.	Corrith's middle net.
52	Do.	1 Do.	London, 300 (net) 31, 31 feet.	Portsmouth net.
53	Do.	1 Do.	London, 300 (net) 31, 31 feet.	Tow net.
54	Do.	1 Do.	Net, 140 feet; head, 40 feet.	Portsmouth net.
55	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Portsmouth net.
56	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards long; head, 40 feet long.	Cardenham net.
57	Do.	1 Do.	London, 30 yards long; head, 30 yards long.	London's bag net.
58	Do.	1 Do.	London, 14 yards long; head, 11 yards long.	London's bag net.
59	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
60	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
61	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
62	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
63	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
64	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
65	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
66	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
67	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
68	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
69	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
70	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
71	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
72	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
73	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
74	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
75	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
76	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
77	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
78	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
79	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
80	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
81	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
82	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
83	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
84	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
85	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
86	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
87	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
88	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
89	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
90	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
91	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
92	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
93	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
94	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
95	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
96	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
97	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
98	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
99	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.
100	Do.	1 Do.	London, 100 yards.	Cardenham net.

No. 16 cancelled, and No. 184 listed in San Carlos. No. 18 cancelled, and No. 110 listed in Rio Garcon.

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.
44	Shannon.	Knight of Glin.	8 February, 1879.	D. F. Fitzgerald.	18 August, 1881.
45	Doña.	Charles T. Macdon.	Doña.	W. G. L. Higgins.	25 February, 1881.
46	Chesham Bay.	Henry Macdon.	Doña.	Edward B. B. B.	1 April, 1881.
47	Shannon.	John Griffin.	Doña.	—	—
48	Doña.	Leslie Wren.	Doña.	—	—
49	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	—	—
50	Doña.	Robert Macdon.	21 February, 1879.	Agnew O'Brien, Stephen B. and R. J. Macdon.	20 January, 1881.
51	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
52	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
53	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
54	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
55	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
56	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
57	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
58	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
59	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
60	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
61	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
62	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
63	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
64	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
65	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
66	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
67	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
68	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
69	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
70	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
71	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
72	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
73	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
74	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
75	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
76	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
77	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
78	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
79	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
80	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
81	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
82	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
83	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
84	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
85	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
86	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
87	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
88	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
89	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
90	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
91	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
92	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
93	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
94	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
95	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
96	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
97	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
98	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
99	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.
100	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.	Doña.

* Certificate No. 121.—The necessity for holding an inquiry as regards the Certificate. Wherever mentioned in this Certificate as a preliminary to the

No. 12.—continued.

ARRAIGS,
No. 12.
—
Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout.—continued.

No.	Station to which the engine is attached.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
46	Limerick.	1 Stake net.	The first leader 400 feet long; first head 44½ feet. Second leader, 100 feet long; second head, 54½ feet. Third leader, 200 feet long; third head, 72 feet. And the fourth leader, 270 feet long; fourth head, 75 feet.	Long Rock weir.
46	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 300 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Kilcolilla weir.
46	Do.	1 Do.	The first leader, 100 yards long; first head, 10 yards long. Second leader, 100 yards long; second head, 10 yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
47	Do.	1 Do.	The first leader, 400 feet long; first head, 40 feet. Second leader, 100 feet long; second head, 10 feet. Third leader, 100 feet long; third head, 10 feet. Fourth leader, 100 feet long; fourth head, 10 feet.	Cumminshingaun weir.
48	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Cumminshingaun weir.
49	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
50	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
51	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
52	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
53	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
54	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
55	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
56	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
57	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
58	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
59	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
60	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
61	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
62	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
63	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
64	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
65	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
66	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
67	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
68	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
69	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
70	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
71	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
72	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
73	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
74	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
75	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
76	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
77	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
78	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
79	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
80	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
81	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
82	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
83	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
84	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
85	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
86	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
87	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
88	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
89	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
90	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
91	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
92	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
93	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
94	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
95	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
96	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
97	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
98	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
99	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.
100	Do.	1 Do.	Leader, 200 yards long; head, 20 yards long.	Do.

In 1910. As a result of the inquiry it is intended to issue a new Certificate for the Carrigrohilly Western Weir when the necessary data have been completed.

Total number of certificates, 118.

U 2

APPENDIX No. 13.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1891.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adelphi.	Adelphi Bridge	16th June, 1871.
Anagh, Carr.	Beinbhaga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Anagh,	27th November, 1878.
Anaspeagh, Carr.	The barrier of stones at moored side of Lough Dorell, between the townlands of Cloughmoherty and Cloughmagnon.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon.	The Bridge at Innesham, known as the Innesham Bridge,	19th January, 1882.
Barr.	The Barr Stream end of Pribing Weir, known as the Clutta,	12th November, 1873.
Barnes, Cork.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigational purposes, near St. Mallan, in county Cork,	16th March, 1864.
Barkwater.	A straight line drawn due north across river at lowland boundary between townlands of Barkwater, Glabe and Ballypenn.	14th March, 1873.
Bosna.	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	6th April, 1883.
Bulla.	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Boonahill Water and Weir, or Borehill River, County.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lough Hill, Great,	8th August, 1886.
Carrigrohilly, Co. Cork.	The Carrigrohilly Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir,	16th January, 1882.
Carrigrohilly, Co. Cork.	Carrigrohilly Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Cashmore or Derris.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge,	15th August, 1883.
Don.	Williamstown Weir,	26th May, 1872.
Dool or Ashmore.	Ashmore Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Ennis.	East Bridge above Donagh Bridge,	17th July, 1883.
Fane.	The Railway Bridge across said River,	19th May, 1871.
Faugham.	The boundary between the Townlands of Haplow and Carrishead,	16th June, 1886.
Fauls.	The Road leading through Kilbarney from the Road leading from Limerick to Ennis to a line drawn in continuation of said Kilbarney Road across River,	4th October, 1873.
Fergus.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis,	9th April, 1884.
Fishy, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at lowland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bally,	15th March, 1878.
Fine, Co. Donegal.	The boundary between the Townlands of Donaghmore Glabe and Carrick,	16th June, 1886.
Galay or Galah, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Green-Glaze between the townlands of Grounmore and Doonmore.	4th October, 1873.
Glengriff.	Glengriff Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glengriff, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin,	16th March, 1873.
Glengriff, Co. Waterford.	Lynn's Weir,	26th May, 1872.
Gold, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river from a point on townland of Doonmore, at the road leading to Villiers, to a point on the townland of Conboy,	15th March, 1878.
Grange, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the lowland boundary between the townlands of Ralston and Ballyhugh,	16th March, 1873.
Irish, Co. Waterford.	Alton Bridge,	30th November, 1883.
Larne.	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Oak Pool,	16th July, 1883.
Lee.	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Lilly, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across river known as the Ballyhugh Bridge,	16th March, 1873.
Lilly.	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Midge.	The Bridge across river immediately seaward and seaward of the Adore Demaree,	12th August, 1864.
Midge, Co. Kerry.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Grounmore and Ballyhugh,	26th July, 1883.
Middle or Donmore.	Wooden Bridge at Donmore Mill,	16th June, 1871.
Mosna.	Mosna Bridge,	16th June, 1886.
May.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballin,	26th July, 1883.
Meen.	The Ennisbeg Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owens or Ballybeg.	The Ballybeg Bridge on the High Road,	16th June, 1871.
Shannon.	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	9th April, 1864.
Skinn.	The Castle Bridge near Newmarket,	25th August, 1883.
Slaney.	Ennisbeg Bridge,	1st February, 1864.
Slips or Garrigue.	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Slips,	11th February, 1871.
Seave or Connelly.	Seave Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Suir.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Connelly Weir,	16th March, 1864.
Takla, Co. Kerry.	The mouth of river as defined 31st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across said river from a point on townland of Takla to a point on townland of Doonmore,	26th February, 1879.
Tonig, Co. Cork and Waterford.	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	16th March, 1873.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Appendix
No. 14.
(continued).

Result of Inquiries held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality or Illegality, &c., of Fixed Nets erected, since last list published, to 31st December, 1891.

An application for a new certificate in respect of the "Carrowdola Western Weir" (mentioned in Certificate, No. 105, Limerick District, dated 11th November, 1871) was inquired into on 3rd November, 1891, and the decision arrived at was to grant a new certificate for a Fixed Engine of ninety yards in length—in lieu of the existing certificate for the Carrowdola Western Weir.

APPENDIX No. 15.

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Returns of Salmon and Trout conveyed over the following Railways during 1891.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Salmon.		Trout.		Total Weight.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ardsley,	Particulars not furnished.	38	38	348	47	8	9	—	—
Blackburn,		—	—	54	—	—	2	—	—
Tomoe,		14	—	94	—	8	4	3	—
Kilrea,		—	—	—	118	—	4	3	13
Monaghan,		—	—	21	—	—	18	3	13
Cookstown,		8	—	—	—	—	4	3	20
Holywood,		10	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Whitehead,		—	33	—	—	3	14	3	26
Coleraine,		265	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Portadown,		164	—	—	—	1	10	—	—
Magilligan,		268	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Balsbray,		21	—	8	—	4	10	—	—
Larne,		60	—	—	—	6	4	—	—
Londonderry, . . .		4,413	—	—	—	418	8	—	—
Total,		5,243	38	413	168 barrels parcels	513	36	8	17

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY (including Holywood and Bangor Branch, and Newcastle Station).

No traffic of this description over this System for Season ended 31st October, 1891.

CORK, Bandon, AND SOUTH COAST.

From what Station.	To	Salmon.			Weights.			
		Single Fish.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bellinam,	Cork,	305	—	—	—	9	2	11
Bandon,	do.	504	364	34	18	—	—	3
Bantry,	do.	—	—	—	8	3	3	8
Clonahilly,	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Desert,	do.	8	—	—	—	—	—	10
Drumumny,	do.	18	12	—	—	8	—	28
Kinsale,	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen,	do.	—	173	—	18	—	—	—
Upton,	do.	31	213	—	8	10	1	8
Total,		895	653	34	54	34	3	31

This weight shown above is the net weight of the fish.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND GREENORE RAILWAY—continued.

Appendix
No. 16,
continued.

SUMMARY.

Date.	From what Stations.	To.	Salmon.		Weight.			
			Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1891.	Ballykemon,	Particulars not furnished.	919	76	49	2	1	24
	Ballymore,		16	—	10	0	—	—
	Bellisk,		—	100	—	13	—	18
	Greenore,		121	7	8	14	—	8
	Dundalk,		125	4	4	0	—	21
	Keshidick,		7	—	—	3	—	—
	Leedsbury,		10	—	3	1	—	—
	Sligo,		175	—	3	9	—	—
	Strabane,		125	4	12	15	—	—
	Total,		1,457	217	215	2	1	1

The weight includes that of the packages and box.

No Trout conveyed over D. N. and G. Line during past season.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND) RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Downside,	Particulars not furnished.	470	212	25	10	4	12
Banbury,		45	27	2	4	9	3
Naas,		—	—	—	3	9	3
Dunferm,		27	—	4	0	2	28
Castlebligham,		172	—	4	18	9	4
Glenties,		30	7	1	—	3	—
Strabane,		112	10	10	10	—	—
Portadown,		—	14	—	—	1	21
Leedsbury,		25	—	2	17	3	4
Ballyvaughan,		407	—	60	14	—	—
Bundoran,		—	—	14	12	0	—
Total,		1,407	426	215	14	—	4

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon.		Gross Weight.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballingreen,	Ennis,	4	5	—	0	—	1
do.	Foynes,	—	0	—	—	2	2
Foynes,	Paddington,	940	—	31	—	—	—
do.	Manchester,	21	—	2	—	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	9	—	—	10	—	—
do.	Exeter,	49	—	1	17	—	—
do.	Limerick,	74	—	9	0	—	—
Total,		1,114	50	110	1	2	1

LIMERICK AND KERRY RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To.	Salmon.		Gross Weight.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lisnawal,	Waterford,	40	—	1	0	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	2	—	—	0	—	—
do.	Birmingham,	0	—	—	4	—	—
do.	Kingbridge,	—	20	1	—	—	—
do.	Paddington,	30	—	31	—	—	—
Lisnaw,	Trillick,	120	20	60	16	1	3
do.	Limerick,	140	—	7	16	1	—
do.	Waterford,	242	22	27	19	1	—
do.	Birmingham,	100	—	14	4	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	110	—	0	—	—	—
do.	Kingbridge,	4	100	—	17	0	21
Trillick,	Liverpool,	12	—	—	8	—	—
do.	Manchester,	12	—	7	—	—	—
Total,		1,294	122	100	10	1	46

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

APPENDIX
No. 1A
(continued)

From what Station.	To	Sales.		Weight.				Tons.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Packs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes.	Packs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Galway,	London (Export),	220	-	428	-	-	-	40	-	1	16	-	-
	Manchester,	71	-	7	3	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-
	Liverpool,	22	-	4	10	-	-	12	-	-	8	-	-
	Dublin (Re-exports),	48	-	4	-	-	-	200	-	8	-	-	-
	Total,	461	-	439	13	-	-	147	-	9	8	-	-
Hull,	London (Export),	365	-	49	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liverpool,	364	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manchester,	134	-	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,	863	-	84	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	London (Export),	456	-	449	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manchester,	231	-	88	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liverpool,	1,122	80	313	18	1	18	98	-	5	8	-	-
	Dublin (Re-exports),	255	-	84	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,	3,064	80	849	19	1	18	98	-	10	8	-	-
Westport,	London (Export),	902	-	116	30	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manchester,	27	-	3	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liverpool,	27	-	8	16	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dublin (Re-exports),	28	-	4	1	2	2	11	-	-	13	5	44
	Total,	984	-	138	49	8	40	11	-	-	13	5	44
Westport Quay,	Liverpool,	380	-	127	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manchester,	314	-	34	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,	694	-	161	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ardara,	London (Export),	1	-	1	-	-	-	48	-	8	6	1	-
	Dublin (Re-exports),	33	-	1	10	3	-	32	-	1	6	-	-
	Total,	34	-	2	10	3	-	80	-	9	12	1	-
Ballinacorney,	London (Export),	41	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liverpool,	81	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manchester,	81	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,	203	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranepond,	Dublin (Re-exports),	92	8	-	19	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,		8,875	80	888	8	8	11	718	-	11	1	8	-

* Gross weight including packages and iron.

4. New material

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL AND KILLALOE RAILWAY

From what Stations.	To	Season.		Green Weight.			Treat.		Cure Weight.		
		Fallen.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Barrels.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Castroville, ..	Elmerick, ..	8	—	—	2	—	18	—	—	—	—
do ..	Elmerick, ..	—	8	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—
do ..	Castro, ..	—	4	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
do ..	Waukegan, ..	—	4	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	—
do ..	Northampton, ..	—	5	—	—	3	20	—	—	—	—
do ..	Milford, ..	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
do ..	Reading, ..	—	2	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	—
do ..	Worcester, ..	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
do ..	Leeds, ..	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—
do ..	Bath, ..	—	2	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—
do ..	Gloucester, ..	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
do ..	Ballyvaughan, ..	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
do ..	Northampton, ..	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
do ..	Brighton, ..	—	8	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—
do ..	Canterbury, ..	—	4	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
do ..	London, ..	—	80	—	5	8	8	—	—	—	—
do ..	Dublin, ..	8	87	—	24	1	10	—	—	—	—
Killiney, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	8	1
Total, ..		11	168	1	35	2	1	11	5	8	1

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.
(continued).

From what Stations.	To	Salmon.		Weight.				Tons.		Weight.			
		Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Northfleet, . . .	London, . . .	140	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	Gloucester, . . .	10	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	Derry,	7	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letterkenny, . . .	London,	109	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	Liverpool, . . .	84	—	8	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	Derry,	5	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buncrana,	Derry,	24	70	—	17	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	Belfast,	7	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
do.	Gloucester, . . .	4	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inch Road, . . .	Derry,	—	30	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taken,	do.,	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,		418	10	42	2	9	19	—	2	2	2	—	—

Including weight of package and ice.

TRALEE AND FENIT RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon.		Gross Weight.			
		Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Fenit,	Liverpool,	8	—	—	2	—	—
do.	Manchester, . . .	4	—	—	2	—	—
Total,		12	—	—	4	—	—

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon.		Weight.				Tons.		Weight.			
		Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballinacorney, . . .	Ballinacorney, . . .	—	18	—	8	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	do.,	18	227	7	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	do.,	47	—	2	10	—	21	4	—	—	2	9	21
Total,		65	245	11	20	—	37	4	—	—	2	9	21

The weight here shown includes that of packages and ice.

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN, AND LISMORE.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon.		Weight.			
		Bosms.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lismore,	Paddington (London), . . .	154	—	13	8	—	—
do.,	Liverpool,	67	—	7	17	—	—
Cappagh,	Waterford,	40	400	17	14	8	21
do.,	Lismore,	78	—	6	4	8	23
do.,	Paddington (London), . . .	147	—	12	13	3	25
do.,	Manchester,	9	—	—	9	8	14
Cappagh,	Waterford,	4	221	14	19	7	14
Total,		490	621	51	7	2	29

The weight includes that of the packages and ice.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Appendix,
No. 18.
(continued).

From what Station.	To	Salmon.		Gross Weight.			
		Beasts.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Crommel,	Waterford,	79	86	6	34	9	—
Kilbrockan,	do.,	—	433	6	7	1	—
do.,	Kilmorey,	—	1	—	—	—	18
do.,	Millmore,	—	2	—	—	—	22
Corrilt,	Waterford,	8	225	10	27	9	10
Fidlers,	do.,	—	121	1	28	6	—
Limerick,	Paddington,	472	—	25	—	—	—
do.,	Easton,	472	—	64	6	—	—
do.,	Gloucester,	124	—	11	16	—	—
do.,	Liverpool,	25	—	2	12	—	—
do.,	Birmingham,	27	—	1	11	—	—
do.,	Kingston-upon-Thames,	92	44	12	11	—	—
do.,	Watford,	135	75	12	16	—	—
Total,		1,572	547	124	6	9	2

RATHKEALE AND NEWCASTLE JUNCTION.

From what Station.	To	Salmon.		Gross Weight.			
		Beasts.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Rathkeale,	Boys,	—	8	—	—	2	17

WEST DONEGAL RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Salmon.		Weight.			
		Beasts.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Donagh,	Armagh,	2	—	—	1	3	—
Do.,	Bellah,	67	43	3	34	2	—
Do.,	Londonderry,	1,460	—	23	21	—	—
Do.,	Felba,	20	1	0	1	—	—
Do.,	Ennagassan,	26	—	—	6	2	—
Do.,	Magham,	6	—	—	6	2	—
Do.,	Strabane,	26	—	—	22	—	—
Total,		1,603	44	307	—	2	—

Weight of packages and ice included.

FINN VALLEY RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Salmon.		Weight.			
		Beasts.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Stranorlar,	Stranorlar,	27	9	2	4	1	—
Do.,	Dublin,	8	2	—	4	1	12
Do.,	do.,	6	—	—	3	1	24
Do.,	Londonderry,	1	6	—	—	2	22
Total,		42	14	2	7	3	38

Weight of packages and ice included.

RETURNS OF POLLEN

Conveyed by the Trains of the following Railway Companies during the Salmon Fishing Season ending 31st October, 1891.

APPENDIX
No. 12.
(continued).

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Pollen.		Weight.			
		Bags.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lisburn,	Particulars not furnished.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moira,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lurgan,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Partick,		431	-	31	3	-	-
Tray and Moy,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Island,		37	-	3	3	-	14
Stewartstown,	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cookstown,		348	-	26	11	-	24

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTHIM JUNCTION).

From what Station.	To	Pollen.		Weight.			
		Bags.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Belfast,	Particulars not furnished.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulster,		312	-	23	3	1	-
Down,		45	-	3	12	-	-
Albion,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Antim,	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-
		357	-	26	15	1	-

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Pollen.		Weight.*			
		Bags.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Donaghpatrick,	Particulars not furnished.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Down,		1,597	-	71	4	-	-
Cookstown Junction,		67	-	1	1	3	-
Stewartstown,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tombridge,		2,324	-	107	8	3	-
Castledown,		-	-	-	-	-	-
Magherafelt,		14	-	-	13	1	1
Monaghan,		3,183	-	143	1	1	-
Cookstown,		91	-	3	15	-	23
	Total,	5,272	-	304	18	8	24

* These are the gross weights of the consignments.

Appendix,
No. 10,
(continued).

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to the following Ports in England, during the year ending 31st December, 1891:—

BARROW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Shipped, July 7th, 1891, from Londonderry to Barrow, 27 Boxes of Salmon, weighing 2 tons, 14 cwt.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

Date	From what Port.	To what Port.	Salmon		Weight				Sea Fish.	Weight.		
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Year.												
1891.	Londonderry.	Liverpool.	200	—	50	2	—	—	Lobsters, 40 boxes: 25 lbs. Whiting, 274 bags. Mackerel, 192 bags. 407 Boxes Sea Fish. 100 Boxes Sea Fish. 17 Boxes Sea Fish. 45 Boxes Sea Fish.	2	16	—
									Total.	104	27	—

BRISTOL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Date.	From what place.	To what Port.	Salmon and Trout		Weight				SEA FISH	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1891.													
Oct. 15.	Dublin.	Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 Dressed Herrings.	1	—	—	—
— 20.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Dressed Herrings.	—	2	—	—
— 20.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 Dressed Herrings.	—	—	—	—
— 20.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 Dressed Herrings.	0	12	—	—
									Total.	12	12	—	—

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY (CORK AND WATERFORD).

Date	From what place.	To what Port.	Salmon		Weight				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1891.													
Jan. 15.	Cork.	Glasgow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mackerel.	4	4	—	—
— 15.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	31	10	—	—
— 22.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—
March 12.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	12	—	—
Sept. 24.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	1	1	—	—
Oct. 24.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	2	—	—
Nov. 15.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	12	—	—
— 25.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	15	—	—
Dec. 3.	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	8	—	—
Jan. 10th.	Waterford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	—
		Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

Above weight includes packing, ice, &c.

CITY OF CORK STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Appendix,
No. 15.
(continued).

Date.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Buys.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cork.	do.	Millport.	10	0	3	14	-	-	17) Bones Sprats.	-	17	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	122	-	3	10	-	-	2) Bones Kels.	-	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3) Bones Kels.	-	2	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18) Bones Herrings.	1	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	49) Bones Herrings.	3	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5) Bones Herrings.	-	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	30) Bones Kels.	-	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	19) Bones Mackerel.	6	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051) Bones Mackerel.	11	1	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41) Bones not described.	7	15	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mussels and Whelks for 12 months.	-	-	-	-
		Total.	132	2	16	8	-	-	Total.	133	19	-	-
Cork.	do.	Belmullet.	7	-	-	14	-	-	3) Bones Sprats.	-	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	17	-	-	37	-	-	109) Bones Sprats.	-	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	49) Bones Herrings.	-	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	71) Bones, not described.	3	18	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10) Bones, described.	1	14	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29) Bones Mackerel.	7	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040) Bones Mackerel.	36	0	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2) Bones Hakes.	-	6	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3) Bones Fishes.	-	3	-	-
		Total.	24	-	1	18	-	-	Total.	110	12	-	-
Feb.	Cork.	Liverpool.	-	-	-	-	-	-	49) Bones Sprats.	2	16	-	-
Feb.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	29) Bones Mackerel.	4	7	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	104) Bones Mackerel.	17	0	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	71) Bones Herrings.	11	11	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7) Bones Hakes.	-	14	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	33	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	35	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	10	-	2	0	-	-	340) Bones Mackerel.	37	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	123	-	13	4	-	-	2,01) Bones Mackerel.	11	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10) Bones Conger.	3	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	348) Bones Mackerel.	36	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41) Bones Mackerel.	6	5	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	499) Bones Mackerel.	31	0	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	24) Bones Herrings.	3	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	314) Bones Mackerel.	6	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	33) Bones Conger.	3	3	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41) Bones Mackerel.	9	1	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	31) Bones Mackerel.	6	18	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	249) Bones Mackerel.	74	0	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,27) Bones Mackerel.	24	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16) Bones Fishes.	-	16	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9) Bones Conger.	-	4	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	314) Bones Mackerel.	137	9	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	205) Bones Mackerel.	1	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2) Bones Fishes.	-	1	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	164) Bones Mackerel.	79	10	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	125) Bones Mackerel.	-	17	-	-
		Total.	1,081	-	66	21	-	-	Total.	240	8	-	-

DROGHEDA STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Date.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Buys.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
10th Jan. to Dec.	Drogheda.	Liverpool.	400	-	44	-	-	-	Nearly all Cod.	10	2	-	-

DUNDALK AND NEWRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED).

Date.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Buys.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
10th Jan. to Dec.	Dundalk.	Liverpool.	0	-	-	17	-	-	Fishes & Codling, mixed, 65 Bones and 14 Dories.	0	5	2	-
Do.	do.	Ayrone, Liverpool.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	Newry.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 Bones, 1 Fishes 100 Barrels, 1 Sole, 100.	0	10	-	-
		Total.	0	-	-	17	-	-	Total.	0	12	2	-

LARNE AND STRANBAER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appendix
No. 15.
(continued).

Date.	From what Station.	To what Port.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Sea Fish.	Weight.			
			Salmon.	Trout.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dec. 10.	Portmah.	—	330	40	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Portmah.	—	405	—	46	0	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Portmah.	—	150	20	5	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Portmah.	—	120	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Portmah.	—	120	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Portmah.	—	10	20	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Portmah.	—	20	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Portmah.	—	10	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Portmah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	1,645	41	170	0	2	—	—	22	1	—	—

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY, *via* HOLYHEAD.

From what Place.	To what Port.	Salmon and Trout.			SEA FISH.						Figures.	Weight.	
		Figures.	Weight.		Mackerel & Herrings.		Other Fish.	Figures.		Tons.		Cwt.	
			Tons.	Cwt.	Figures.	Weight.							
His Majesty's—													
Trafalgar and North.	Holyhead.	658	10	17	601	40	16	Lobsters and Crayons, Conger, Cod, Hake, & Skate	20	18	2		
Cork.	do.	458	86	11	6,164	213	17	Lobsters and Crayons, Conger, Cod, Hake, & Skate, &c.	75	—	15		
Trillick and Freet.	do.	171	12	4	14,068	618	18	—	—	—	18		
Liverpool.	do.	1,889	109	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yarmouth.	do.	1,154	211	20	31	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Edinburgh.	do.	—	—	—	3,736	142	1	Conger, Cod, Hake, Squilla, Plaice, &c.	75	6	14		
Donagh.	do.	—	—	—	6,501	994	6	—	—	—	—		
Castle Greyhound.	do.	—	—	—	3,565	247	16	—	—	—	—		
Wick.	do.	1,637	545	17	3,673	226	16	—	—	—	—		
Penryn.	do.	—	—	—	405	21	16	—	—	—	—		
St. David.	do.	441	42	10	310	21	10	Conger, Cod, Hake, Squilla, Plaice, &c.	425	21	18		
Leamington.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilworth.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ferens.	do.	10	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salway.	do.	607	41	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sligo.	do.	465	43	11	—	—	—	Lobsters and Crayons, Officer Sea Fish—Con- ger, Cod, Hake, &c.	281	37	7		
Bellin.	do.	1,286	132	9	—	—	—	Lobsters and Crayons, do.	33	6	16		
Wexford.	do.	120	40	10	—	—	—	do.	222	10	4		
Foxford.	do.	127	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bellin.	do.	776	26	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	10	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilworth.	do.	20	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New Ross.	do.	143	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lobsters and Crayons, Conger, Cod, Hake, Squilla, &c.	245	10	18		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	244	10	6		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lobsters and Crayons, do.	44	6	13		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lobsters and Crayons, do.	22	6	14		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	43	1	10		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Armagh.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wexford.	do.	—											

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY, 414 GREENWICH, BY PARSONS TRACK

Appendix
No. 18.
(continued)[illegible]

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Date.	From what place.	To what Port.	Boxes.		Weight.				Sea. Tons.	Weight.				
			Revs.	Sheds.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
1861. Jan. 18.	Waterford,	Liverpool,	204		16	4	-	-	724 packages,		120	8	-	-
Dec.	Do.,	Bristol,	123	-	7	13	-	-	187 packages,		6	17	-	-
		Total,	327		23	17			Total,		146	8		